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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,733.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th May	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
6th June	ARABIA	7903	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	SALSETTE	6000		
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	5898	MOOLTAN	9291
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	5898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10619
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
AFRICA	2,037	Mon 31st May	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur 3rd June	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 4th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 31st May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrain Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LODIANA," 3,160 tons, sailing on or ab out 5th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, FORT.

27th May, 1909.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	G. Bartolo	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st July 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages. apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sasoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SAIGON	5,147	Magnon	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,276	Barillon	9th Aug. "
NERA	6,663	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	6,685	Beyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	6,663	Martin	12th June 1909.
DUMBEA	6,685	Beyer	14th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,380	L Machini	18th Aug. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 826; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.

Rates to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

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EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

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POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

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YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838]
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kelar and Karachi.

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Now is the time to order.

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Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.

WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
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GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MCALPIN & HUGGETT,
FORT,
AGENTS FOR
THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
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CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
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LARGEST TEA MERCHANT AND GROWER IN THE WORLD.

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JAMS
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COCOA
HAMS AND BACON
WINES AND SPIRITS
CONFECTIONERY

Every Mail Boat brings out fresh Consignments of Provisions.

TEA MERCHANT
By Special Appointment
TO HIS MAJESTY
THE KING-EMPEROR
AND
To His Excellency
EARL MINTO,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
ALSO
PURVEYOR
TO
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

CONTRACTOR FOR SUPPLIES TO H. M. SHIPS OF WAR, *REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES.*

25,596 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES FROM LIPTON BUILDING, Apollo Street, BOMBAY. Nicoll Road, KARACHI.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† SOMALI ...	2,400	Greiwe ...	— 31st May
* GOUVERNEUR ..	5,400	Burmeister	— 10th June
KANZLER ...	3,000	Albrich	... 21st June
* PRASIDENT ...	5,400	Muhlhauser	... 3rd July

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
† Will call at Seychelles
For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th May, 1909.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS to take up about 200 BULLOCKS of the Health Department, to be cast during nine months from 1-6-1909 to 28-2-1910, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1909 upto 1 P.M. (B. T).

The Bullocks will be cast in lots of 1 to 20 and 48 hours notice will be given to the Contractor within which he will have to remove the animals on making payment in cash at the rate agreed upon by him.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The deposit if paid in cash will not bear any interest.

The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTICHAND HARAKCHAND, has contracted TO SELL to our client, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuage, tenement or shawl of two stories standing thereon, situate at or on the North side of Slater Road leading to the Grant Road Railway Station, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other plots under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 297, 378, 383 and 385, New Nos. 13254, 13255, 13822, 13891, 13892 and 13893, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207 and New Survey No. 7049, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3633 (3a), Street No. 9 A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Shamrao Manakji Bale but now of Dinbai widow and Executrix of Nasserwanji Dalvara, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Merwanji Gursetji Mehta but now of S. R. Bottlewalla, and on or towards the North by the property formerly of Bhanji Bhimji but now of Jamsetji Sorabji Enty.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office No. 7, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Bombay, 19th May, 1909.

MULJEE AND KHAMBATA,
Purchaser's attorneys.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?
THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

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HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS
Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
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The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.
A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
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THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUG" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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MIDDLETON'S
MOVING PICTURES
ON THE MAIDAN.
Two shows nightly. Commencing at 7-30.
New Programme every Saturday.

LAST WEEK ANOTHER
LAST WEEK BIG
LAST WEEK COMIC
LAST WEEK PROGRAMME.
LAST WEEK

OTHERS LEAD.
WE FOLLOW WITH THE LATEST.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
BEFORE IT IS
TOO LATE
PAY A VISIT TO
THE EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
With novelties to the end.
THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.
If you have visited the EXCELSIOR go again,
IF YOU HAVE NOT,
GO AT ONCE
and see our NEW PROGRAMME.
USUAL TIME. USUAL PRICES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FOR THE LAST TIME
we will SHOW by SPECIAL REQUEST
ALADIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
OUR LAST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE
Every Night from 5 to 11-30 p. m.
Admission and one Slide
Anna One only.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Mixing Cotton, Soft Waste fly stripping and Laps' Rewing Frames Cotton, Drawing Cans, Bobbins' Slubbing, damaged by fire and water.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mahomedbhoy Mill's Compound, Delisle Road, Parel, on account of the underwriters.

Mixing No. 10 cotton about 1,64,957, lbs. about 210 Khandies.
Mixing No. 10 1-2 cotton about 32,734lbs. about 42 Khandies.
Fly stripping.
Lap's Rewing Frames cotton.
10s. Drawing Cans about 1,483 1-4 lbs.
Bobbins' slubbing about 1965 lbs.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

One steam launch "Mermaid," B No. 3274, 27 feet long, draft 3 ft, speed 5 knots an hour, front cabin and cook-pit aft behind.
The above is on view at Malet Bunder.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, No. 10, Sargent House, 2nd floor, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, blackwood open carved furniture, rich mirror back cabinets, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one Jost fan, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, tables, etc., etc., the property of Q. Quintaba, Esq. and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2 p. m. (S. T.)
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 26TH MAY, 1909.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.
The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

GUARANTEE.—"Gifts and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Gifts, Wants, and their Guarantee—Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re. 1. Apply Box No. 468, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MAROKS & Co., Lt., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O.S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 8 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection.) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p.m.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Early vegetable cure. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Gymkhana Chambers, 2nd Floor, Wardby Road, Fort, opposite the Tata Mansions, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, made to order, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner wagons, richly carved drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk, slide and corner cabinets, tile-topped teapoys, bedsteads, almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, sweet-toned cottage piano, sewing machines, iron safe with Chubb's patent lock on stand, bicycle, typewriter, oil paintings, glass show cases, carpet and rugs, bronze figures, and jardinieres, China jars, glassware, crockery ware, best plateware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, flower pots, etc., the property of W. H. Hussey, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fairholme Bungalow, Colaba Reclamation, near the Colaba Railway Station, Middle Colaba, valuable and handsome French polished teak wood and black wood household furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dinner wagons, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, tile-topped teapoys, English jardinieres, marble-topped tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, bedroom sofas, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, wind-proof lamps, rubber-tyred strong built victoria, powerful bay waler, horse, harness, etc., the poperty of R. Harwood, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the poperty is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are intrusted to sell by Public Auction, at the Sans Souci Bungalow, Victoria Road, Byculla, (south entrance), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture by Devjee Canjee, Benjamin and others, such as marble-topped and mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, set of dining table, chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, Ottoman carved pier tables, side and corner cabinets, tile-topped teapoys, single and double bedsteads, single and double almirahs, chest-of-drawers, clothes press, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, glassware, crockery ware, best plated ware, oil paintings, and engravings, bronze figures, table ornaments, windproof standing and hanging lamps, Persian and jute carpets, full size mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, etc., large lot of reading and other books, Teacher's combination water filter, large size cooking stove with water tank and chimney, American refrigerator, ice-box, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne, also grand cottage piano by Soundy, rubber-tyred light cabriolette, Waler horse going in harness carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture, flower pots, etc., the property of B. Miller, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:
Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, cupboards, almira, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, sideboard, card-table, iron safes, typewriters by Remington, Remsho and Williams, cottage piano by Rose.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
1 black English mare, magnificent back with good action, 6 years old; prizewinner Calcutta, Horse Show; owner left India.
The property of a gentleman.
1 half O spring rubber-tyred victoria with bay roan Waler horse and harness.
The property of G. M. Jackson, Esqr.—
3 bitches all with good pedigree, viz., "Daphne," "Norfolk Nettle," and "Diamond II."
The above animals can be seen at Messrs. Stephen's Stables at Girgaum, and their pedigree may be inspected at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, known as "Cloisters" or No. 9, Queen's Gardens, situate within the Cantonment of Poona.

Under instructions from Mr. Thomas Howell Williams Idris, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Benjamin Phillips, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of June, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property:—
Description:—All that pukka built tiled upper storied Bungalow, with well and out-buildings appurtenant thereto, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28, Staff Lines, and now as No. 9, Queen's Gardens, erected on a piece of land situate within the Cantonment of Poona in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24, 500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the Bungalow and premises, formerly known as No. 27, Staff Lines, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, belonging to the state of said Benjamin Phillips, on the South and East by the Public Road and on the West by the boundary of the Bungalow No. 2, Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Lukha Ebrahim and Co., the right of occupancy of which said piece of land subject to Contonment Rules and Regulations was originally granted to Lt.-Col. Waddington and was vested in the said Benjamin Phillips at the date of his death.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., attorneys for the Executor at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 28TH MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
[No. 38, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1909, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables:—
50 bales, F. P. Cotton, damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1909, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla, A quantity of unserviceable stores, surgical instruments, appliances, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of 120 F. P. Bales of Cotton at Surat.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act No. 9 of 1899, and under instructions from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th June, 1909, at 3 p. m. (Standard Time), at the Railway Company's Surat Station on account of the consernes.
120 F. P., bales cotton, booked by one Kullianjee, to self under invoice No. 1 R. R. 6 of 1-4-09 ex-Bhopal to Surat.
82 bales of which have been more or less damaged by fire.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance must be paid and goods removed away within 24 hours.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 28TH MAY, 1909.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Importers to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Cables Keymer, London Unrivalled.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
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WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
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PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sec-	Foochow
Bombay	ondary Ports).	Saigon.
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Calcutta.	Penang.	Hongkong.
Madras.	Kuala Lumpur	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hsinking	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. H. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of not less than Rs. 100 when not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and on such amount as may be specially arranged.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Circular Credits, Bills purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of M

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 26, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 27, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/8		1/8
2½ do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 15/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/4	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	52 5/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·17 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2		1 1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Sin	ce 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Interest Day-to-day Loans ... 1 1/2 1/4
do. 7-day Market Loans... 1 5/8 3/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—Frs. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm—Buyers.

London, May 26.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 18,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 19,40,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 44,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 29,30,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 35,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 1/32.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including Last Public Sale..... Rs. 96,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 80,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots				Quiet.
Futures			Quiet but	Steady.
East Indian				Dull.
Manchester				Steady.
Total Sales				8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...				1,000
Imports				.....
Mid-Americans			5·87	unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...			8 5-8	unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·76	5·77	5·83	5·81	5·79
+02	+02	+02	+03	+02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·78	5·77	5·77	5·77
+03	+03	+03	+03

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	24,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	11,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000	"
Do to Continent ...	...	.....	
Spot Cotton—11·65 unchgd.			

Futures—Month of July 11·00—09 } Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. Oct. 10·88 unchgd }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11+1/8
Futures—Month of July ... 11·20+02
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·87+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs ex-ship—No quotation.
White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—44 3-4—June-July—London—Done and Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1/2 May—Nominal—Easier.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44—May-June—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian—No sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 47 1-2 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 1-2 May-June—H A and D—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2—May-June—Hamburg—Value.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 3/4 May-June—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 1-2—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 7d. Done.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £72
Yellow Metal ... ... 5 15-16d.
Beef and Mutton Tallow :—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ... 31s. 3d.
" " Mutton Tallow ... ... 32s. 3d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ... Firmer.
Arrivals :—
" Torrington".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [27TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Bundles Sovs...	Rs. 270	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,380	Bussrah	
4 Bundles Rupees	5,000		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	32	34,590
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	26	30,085

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent, " 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. " 13th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 26th June.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal has to-day reduced its rate 1 per cent. thus making it 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 1s 3 15-16d T. T., 1 3 31-32 on demand and 1s 4 3-32d for 2 months' sight Credits. There is only a small enquiry for remittance and with business 1s 3 31-32d T.T. could be done for this week. Private bills are also very scarce but Banks will not buy under our quotation. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France		169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		177

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94 5 16 for cash and the settlement and after it was known that the Bank of Bengal balance was up nearly half a crore the quotation went to 94 3-8, at which we close steady. The Bazaar dealers are not interesting themselves very much in this market at present. Calcutta market is steady at 94 3-8.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs.	94·6
1st Settlement	...	...	"	94·6

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver closed unchanged at 24 1-4 for ready and delivery forward in two months, but New York was 1-8 lower at 52 5-8. Locally the market has been quiet and rates, both for ready and forward, close 1-8 down all round. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	62	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	...	62	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	...	61	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is quiet but steady and rates are practically unchanged. There is some enquiry for Westerns and Saw ginned July delivery, and a small business is reported. In New crop there is little or nothing doing except in "Sattas".
Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills, chiefly for stapled styles.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach... ...	265	May-June.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti...	258	Ready.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	256	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	249	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti..... ...	249	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	242	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	236	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	242	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	242	"
Good Westerns ...	241	June-July.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	236	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	258	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	228	Jan. "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	215	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	221	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	213/14	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	197	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	3,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·75	5·76	5·82	5·80
—01	—01	—01	—01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·78	5·77	5·76	5·76	5·76
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer and sellers are holding back.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	1	0 B. T.
May	"	8	6	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firmer with a fair demand and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	4	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7	15	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7	12	0
Brown Delhi	"	7	12	0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	2	0 R. T.

Tone—Firm but inactive.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32	8	0
Forward...	Rs.	6	9	0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	12	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6	4	0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady with a fair enquiry.
We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6	5	0	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	"	6	9	0	
Soft red	"	43	0	0	R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465	
India	76 1-2	
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-4	

Mills :—

Crescent	103 3-4	
David	415	
Connaughts	225	
Manockji Petit	3,055	
Leopolds	29	
Standard	1,190	
James Greaves	320	

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2	
New Benar...	490	
New Mofussil	725	

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary..	105	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference.	147	
Bombay Steam Nav.	317 1-2 to 359	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090	
Delhi Flour Mill	122	
Marcks & Co.	122	
Thacker	316 C. D.	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590	
Tapti-Valley	430	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,119	bales.	
Wheat	27,664	cwts.	
Linseed	8,569	"	
Rapeseed	5,038	"	
Gingellyseed	476	"	
Poppyseed...	5,612	"	
Groundnuts	656	"	
Castorseed	4,810	"	
Rice	1,511	"	
Myrabollams	3,246	"	
Cottonseed...	4,378	"	
Mowraseed...	45	"	
Gram	12,385	"	
Joowar	1,251	"	
Maize	nil		

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, MAY 27.

Freights have been active during the week, but business mostly has been confined to charters, the lines being practically full for near positions, and the enquiry from shippers is for this and next month's loading.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the Court of Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1908, presented to the 101st annual general court of proprietors, held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Tuesday 27th April, read as follows :—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their 101st Annual Report to the Shareholders, together with Accounts and Balance Sheet, in Statutory Form, for the above period.

Life Department.—New policies numbering 729 were issued assuring £419,005 at annual premiums of £13,335-1-2, and single premiums of £837-10-6, of which £11,000 was reassured at annual premiums of £286-6-10, leaving the net new sums assured for the year £408,005 with annual premiums of £13,049-0-4, and single premiums of £837-10-6. Proposals for £25,000 were declined.

Claims by death numbered 197 for £135,224-4-6, including Bonus additions, of which £2,264-16-0 was reassured ; the claims both in number and amount are well within the amount expected. In addition 39 policies matured assuring £27,501-4-0. Of the death claims 106 were on lives over 70, and 57 were on lives over 80 years of age, and the average of all was 68 years.

The Premium income amounted to £177,560-16-6, and the total revenue to £280,614-8-2. The Funds increased during the year by £10,811-13-8.

There has been a moderate appreciation in the value of the Life Securities during the year, and an addition to the Life Investment Reserve Fund of £1,088-4-4, being profits on Investment realized but this Fund has not otherwise been disturbed, although more than sufficient to cover the depreciation at 31st December, 1908.

Fire Department.—The net premiums were £1,023,005-9-5, and the Losses, after provision for exceptional claims in respect of Valparaiso and Jamaica earthquakes, amounted to £579,870-7-7, being 56·6 per cent. of the premiums. After charging 40 per cent. of the year's premiums as Reserve for unexpired risks, the underwriting of the year shows a profit of £69,133-1-10. The Fire Insurance Fund, after carrying £6,806-4-7 to Profit and Loss, has increased by £59,750-7-10 to £735,965-12-2.

Fixed Term Assurance Account.—Twenty-four New policies were issued for £19,750 and Annual Premiums of £670-0-7, and Single Premiums of £440-5-3. The Fund was increased by £2,243-3-7 to £58,176-11-7.

Employers' Liability Account.—The Premiums amounted to £14,668-12-5, and the Claims and other outgo to £9,236-5-6, giving a surplus of £5,432-6-11, and bringing up the Fund to £12-652-2-3.

Accident and General Account.—This includes Personal Accident, Burglary, Fidelity, Guarantee, &c., Insurances. The Premiums amounted to £4,-935-12-3, and the outgo to £3,808-2-11. The balance of the Account, £1,723-8-7, is left as Reserve for unexpired risks.

Investments.—The appreciation during the year in the value of the Shareholders' Securities allows of the repayment to Profit and Loss of the amount taken from that Account last year, and leaves the Investment Reserve Fund at £25,092-18-8, a sum more than sufficient to meet the depreciation at 31st December, 1908.

Profit and Loss Account.—After transfer of £6,806-4-7 from the Fire Department, and crediting the account with Interest, Transfer Fees, Percentage on Life business, and £23,063-0-9 from Investment Reserve Fund, the Profit and Loss Account will show a balance of £55,000.

Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Dividend for the year 1908 of five shillings per share, free of Income Tax. Two shillings per share, or £22,800, was paid in October last, and the balance of three shillings per share will be paid on the 25th instant.

Funds.—The Funds of the Company after payment of Dividend will stand as follows :—

Fire Insurance Fund. ...	£735,965	12 2
Fixed Term Assurance Fund ...	£ 58,176	11 7
Employers' Liability Insurance Fund...	£ 13,622	2 3
Accident & General Fund.	£ 1,723	8 7
Reserve Fund ...	£ 7,377	15 3
Investment Reserve Fund.	£ 25,092	18 8
Life Funds	£ 846,958	8 6
	£2,054,315	17 0
Total Funds of the Company...	£2,895,274	5 6
Policy-holders have the additional Security of		
Paid up Capital	£ 264,000	0 0
Uncalled Capital	£1,936,000	0 0
Total Security for Policy-holders	£5,095,274	5 6

The following Directors go out of office by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election, viz., Henry John Gardiner, Esq., Francis Alexander Johnston Esq., Oswald Cecil Magniac, Esq., and Eugene Frederick Noel, Esq.

The retiring Auditor Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Final Memorandum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
SIMLA, MAY 27.

The final Wheat Crop memorandum issued to-day by the Commercial Intelligence Department places the total outturn for India at 24 per cent. above last year but 13 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th May, 1909 as compared with the statement of 11th May 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 11. Rs.	a.	p.	May 18. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,49,31,539	7	5	1,31,81,8		
Other Deposits, &c	16,97,48,909	11	10	17,01,45,926	9	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,34,546	0	10	5,53,269	9	1
Sundries	23,15,638	3	2	24,79,297	14	3
Rs ..	22,40,30,633	7	4	22,28,29,764	10	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,54,23,667	9	0	2,46,91,891	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,42,419	0	0	51,10,664	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,64,34,191	9	10	4,47,66,486	2	9
Bills discounted, &c	4,54,37,690	2	3	4,49,32,606	8	0
Balances with other Banks ...	2,81,90,670	12	6	2,88,65,036	8	8
Bullion	35,63,434	2	10	30,53,806	0	2
Dead Stock.....	3,878	12	0	3,878	12	0
Stamps	19,33,723	0	3	19,92,147	11	1
Sundries	18,521	9	9	17,849	0	9
	2,14,128	2	9	2,17,596	3	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,64,22,394	4	2	15,36,50,411	15	0
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,76,08,239	8	2	6,91,79,352	11	5
	22,40,30,633	7	4	22,28,29,764	10	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,35,085	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	20,05,263	Decrease.
Other Deposits	3,97,017	Increase.
Post Bills.....	18,723	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,63,531	Decrease.
Loans	16,07,785	do
Accounts of Credit.....	5,95,084	do
Mercantile Bills.....	6,74,366	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	32,56,630	do
Cash at Branches	16,55,507	Decrease.
Percentage 37·12.		

SEVENTY-THREE cases of plague with a mortality of eighty are reported to have occurred in the port and town of Karachi during the week ending the 15th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

NASIK.
BIRTH.

PIPE—May 22, at Nasik, wife of T. S. Pipe, P. W. D., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATHS.

ATTOCK—May 4 at Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, Charles Attock, eldest son of the late Charles Attock, of Madras.

MEPPEN WALTER—May 21, at Vicarabad (Deccan), Agnes, the dearly loved wife of A. Meppen Walter H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. (Retired), and daughter of the late John Warburton, Madras Cavalry.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 6-19m., 6-31s. Low water, 0-45m., 11-57s.

Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "The more a man talks about a grievance the less sympathy he gets."—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, May 29.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 7-38m., 7-24s. Low water, 1-34m., 1-11s.

Sunday, May 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. ; High water, 8-38s., 8-13s. ; Low water, 2-13m., 2-10s.

Monday, May 31.—Naigaum Mills Company, Limited, Extraordinary General, Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p. m.; Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets 7h. 11m. ; High water 9-21m., 8-58s ; Low water 2-48m., 3-0s.

Tuesday, June 1.—Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets 7h. 12m. ; High water 10-4m. ; 9-40s. Low water 3-23m., 3-45s.

Wednesday, June 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-12m., 10-20s. Low water, 3-57m., 4 20s.

Thursday, June 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 11-19m., 10-59s. Low water, 4-30m., 5-12s.

Friday, June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 11-59m., 11-38s. Low water, 5-3m. 5-54s.

LIVE ELECTRIC WIRE.—Near the Parel Tram Terminus a guard-wire running over the line wire broke and fell on a bullock which was dragging a cart on the road. The animal was slightly injured.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Chaggan, a Hindu boy, was employed as a domestic servant by Nagindas Manockchand, residing in Grant Road. On Wednesday morning when Nagindas was taking his meals the boy disappeared. It is reported he has taken with him his master's gold studs and watch and chain, valued at Rs. 280.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will expound Gatha Va-hishtaisti (Yasna LIII), verse 3. At 5-45, Mr. D. M. Madan, M.A., LL.B. will read a paper on "What do the winged figures on ancient monuments indicate ?"

POLICE NOTICE.—Six hot water bottles rubber, a bag containing 1 hat and 2 caps, a gold signet ring, a bicycle pump, a nickel watch, chain and keys, a [telescope, some umbrellas, a peahen, a white terrier slut, two gold rings, a roll of cotton rope, and two pieces of China matting have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

TRAM CAR COLLISION.—Through the negligence of the pointsman, the tramway cross line near the Victoria Gardens Depot was left open on Wednesday evening. A car was coming out of the Depot and at the same time another car was coming from Parel. The two cars collided and though they both contained a number of passengers, nobody was seriously injured. Only one Parsi lady was slightly hurt, but she refused to go to hospital, and went to her house in the Fort.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Mandeobai (70), a Hindu woman. On Wednesday morning the deceased was returning from a funeral, and was leading a child. While she was near the mosque in Soparibag Road, she was knocked down by a tramcar. She was picked up unconscious. She died as she was being conveyed to the hospital. The road was under repairs and on the other side a row of bullock carts was passing, and that was how she came in front of the car. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PRESENTATION TO MR. RYAN.—The purse that was got up by public subscriptions for Mr. Ryan of the Victoria Terminus has been presented to him. The cheque was placed in a Silver Cigar Case on which was inscribed "Presented to Mr. W. P. Ryan, Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, by the Public of Bombay in token of his tact, courtesy and consideration in the discharge of his duties.—Bombay, May, 1909." The Silver Case with the cheque was handed by Mr. Cama, the Secretary of the Fund, to Mr. Ryan with suitable words. Mr. Ryan asked Mr. Cama to convey his thanks to the travelling public for the handsome souvenir, and said he would be glad to preserve it as an heirloom in his family.

EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.—The Bombay Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses has just issued its twelfth annual report, and according to this the work indicates slow but sure progress, which the Committee hope will meet with the approval of the public interested in such a charitable work. To the Dhadabhai Nowroji Poor Seminary for Boys, one of the institutions which the Society controls, 128 new boys were admitted, making a total of 229 pupils. The work of the Chinchpoogli Day and Night Schools and the Free Library and Reading Room were carried on regularly and systematically. During the year 287 new boys were admitted to the day school and 174 to the night school, making the total number of pupils 477 and 239 respectively. To the Colaba Night School 169 new boys were admitted and the total number of pupils was 140. The statement of accounts for 1908 shows a balance with the Post Office Savings Bank of £999 and a cash balance in hand of £454.

AFTER the formal examination of ten more witnesses, the Dacca stabbing case is adjourned to the 3rd of June to call more witnesses.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A CLERK'S AUDACIOUS THEFT.

Inspector Sargon charged one Charles Gomes, employed as a clerk at Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., with theft as a servant of Rs. 30-8-0. The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday last a clerk named Ratanaka put the amount into an envelope, and gave the packet to a hamal to be sent as a registered post. The hamal, who was also given a pass-book to be taken to the Bank of Bombay, first went to the Bank. There the accused turned up, and asked the hamal to hand the envelope to him, stating that it was nearly 6 p. m. then and Ratanshah had told him (the accused) to send the envelope immediately The hamal told the accused to wait at the Bank, for the pass-book, saying he himself would take the envelope to the Post Office. The accused however continued to press the hamal to hand the envelope to him. The hamal at last gave the envelope to the accused. After getting the pass-book from the Bank, the hamal went to the Post Office where he met the accused, who gave him a receipt for the registered letter. He took the receipt to the office and filed it. The next day Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. received a wire from the addressee of the registered letter to the effect that the letter had been received but not the money. The hamal, on being questioned, gave certain information, which led to the arrest of the accused. On the latter being searched, Rs. 30-8 were found on his person. The accused admitted having removed the money from the envelope. Taking into consideration that the charge was not pressed, and that this was the accused's first offence, His Worship sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Guider charged Abdul Karim Pir Mahomed, a motor-car driver with driving his motor-car on the 26th February last in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life. Mr. Motiwalla, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, while entering Bazaar Gate Street swerved on to the wrong side of the road and knocked down two boys who were passing near by at the time. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship, in sentencing the accused, said that he believed the prosecution evidence, which showed that the accused was under the influence of liquor, that he swerved from the left-hand to the right-hand side of the road and knocked down the two boys who were walking home, and that he did not blow his horn. His Worship was satisfied that the accused drove in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger the life and safety of others. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Waman Anandrao, a former bill collector in the service of Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Company, Proprietors of the "Times of India" Printing Press, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant of about Rs. 1,200, in respect of bills entrusted to his care, on the following among others : Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, Messrs. Sutor and Company, the Catholic Examiner Press, Mr. Lynch, Solicitor, and the Ripon Manufacturing Company. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainants. It appeared that a warrant was issued against the accused on 17th January, 1903, by the then Chief Presidency Magistrate. As the accused could not be found, the warrant remained unexecuted. In April last a rumour in the empley of the complainants saw the accused and handed him over to the Police. Mr. Vicaji said that certain witnesses were dead and he was unable to produce sufficient evidence to bring home a conviction. His Worship discharged the accused.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

INEXPERIENCED LORRY DRIVERS.

A DANGER TO BOMBAY.

The case was disposed of, in which Inspector Coxen charged Apa Malapa, a motor-lorry driver, with driving the lorry rashly and negligently on the 25th February last, at Dhobi Talao, and killing Manekbai Godiwalla, a Parsee schoolgirl, by his act. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute while Mr. Payne, Solicitor, defended the accused. His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that it was clear the accused had not sufficient experience of the management of the lorry, and it was in consequence of this that he turned too soon, not making sufficient allowance for the length of the lorry. The brakesman also appeared to be an inexperienced man. His Worship was of opinion that such men should not be allowed to drive vehicles of this kind in public streets in Bombay, as it would be dangerous to the public. The accused was found not guilty for the reasons given, and acquitted.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

Superintendent O'Kieffe charged Bapoo Appa and Pandia Luxmon, Hindus, with causing hurt to Shunkar Mahadeo by means of a knife.

The complaint was that, in consequence of the accused having enticed away the complainant's wife, some ill-feeling existed between the parties. On Wednesday afternoon the second accused had threatened the complainant. About midnight both the accused went to the complainant's room and while one seized him, the other accused struck him with a knife. The complainant raised cries and the neighbours came to his assistance. The accused were arrested and handed over to the police. They were convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. B. N. Gamadia (Chairman) A. F. Fergusson, and S. E. Warden.

HAVING NO LIST OF FARES.

Their Worships disposed of 68 cases, including one in which one Mahomed Essack, a victoria driver, was charged with having no List of Fares while plying for hire in a public place. The accused was fined Rs. 2.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. E. R. Khote (Chairman), and Dr. M. R. Sethna.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 50 cases, many of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

MAZAGON.

Before Dr. Dandeker, (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur Vandeker.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 65 cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Mr. H. R. Greaves (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worship disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF.

South India Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 27.

The South Indian Golf Championship was won at Ootacamund yesterday by Captain Adair, of Wellington, who beat Mr. Y. G. Tait of Bangalore by 5 up and 4 to play.

The opening round in the Team Championship was played to-day.

In the match between Madras and Wellington, Morrison beat Drayson by 6 up.
Greig lost to Wray by 7 down.
Partridge beat Pollard by 8 up.
Worke beat Bellamy by 7 up.
Madras won by 14.
Down

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Morison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil. During the voyage she experienced south-westerly wind and rough sea off Ceylon, thence fine weather.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,615 tons, Captain Grieswe, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Durban, &c, with a general cargo and Miss Davis, Mr Moss and 254 deck passengers.

The steamer Royal Sceptre, 2,434 tons, Captain J S Taylor, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she encountered strong south-west wind in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather in Malabar coast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirley, 2,692 tons, Captain F. Parker, sailed on Thursday for Karachi, in ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K. Soyeda, sailed on Thursday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 27.

Assaye .....4359 Jones .....Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co
Africa .....1302 Bishop .....M M & Co
Hollamshire.....2356Elliott.....W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ...B & P S N Co
Itinda .....3398..Swanson...Calcutta N-F...M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge .....M M & Co
Royal Sceptre...2434 Taylor.....The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Skiff.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathely de...2341 ....Crerar....W & A Graham & Co
Strathnavon .....2830...Mackay...W & A Graham & Co
Singu .....1912 Murison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Somali .....1615 Griewe .....A Straudes
Vancover.....2860 McDougall.....B & A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Kybfels	3179	Etrickay	Karachi	1-6	W & A G & Co
C&R Looksley Hall	2310	Mason	Antwerp	8-6	K Nixon & Co
D & E Clan Ferguson	3109	Jones	Madras	1-6	F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari	1337	Moloney	Darban	1-6	B & P S N Co
H Firooza	2995	Watson	Jeddah	29 5	B & P S N Co
K Umbloti	1398	Clarke	Amsterdam	2-6	R A Willis
N Harlesden	2724	Gray	Philadelphia	1-6	R A Willis
Q Haldari	1563	deLeuc.	Mauritius	1-6	B & P S N Co
P Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull via Kchi	2-6	F Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Kt Templar	4601	Billett	Dunkirk &c	4-6 K N & Co
5	Rydal Hall	2139	Donton	Liverpool	28-5 K Nixon & Co
6	Glendhu	2629	Thorne	Liverpool	29-5 W & A G & Co
7	Djibouti	2397	James	Marseilles	31-5 K N & Co
8	Africa	2565	Darlote	Trieste &c	1-6 A L S N Co
10&11	City of Glasgow	4111	Grunhorn	Karachi	2-6 K N & Co
14	Dumra	762	Manly	Karachi	28-5 M M & Co
15	Bardiston	2500	Davies	Antwerp	5-6 M M & Co

M W D D

Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	5-6	P & O Co

H W V D

Lhasa	941	McDiarmid		N-F	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Singu s	Murison	Rangoon, May16
27	Royal Sceptre s	Taylor	Calcutta, May13
	Somali s	Griewe	Durban, May 5

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Anastria s	Gabol	Trieste, &c
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Yetorofu Maru s	Soyeda	Kobe, &c
	Shirley s	Parker	Karachi

The steamer Somali, for Zanzibar, &c, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
19	Rotenfels	New York
22	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
23	Umzinto	Natal
24	Taroba	Straits
24	Gisela	Calcutta
25	Palamcotta	Negapatam
25	Canara	London
25	Boltonhall	Calcutta
15	Glenaffrie	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th May 1909.

The same Co's steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 21st instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th May 1909.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s —10 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 14 bales wool, M Ballia ; 1,003 cwts myrabolams, P Mathoeradas and Co ;
Glendhu s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 159 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—120 bales gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—4,000 cwts linseed, 4,900 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—260 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 4,080 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,600 cwts groundnuts, 3,260 cwts poppyseed, and 4,9000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Locksley Hall s—116 bales cotton, 1,268 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Bardistan s—495 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 320 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.
Glendhu s—230 bales hemp K. Visram and Co; 5,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kyfeles s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton B Shamji and Co ; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 200 cwts myrabollams, W Beecher ; 30 cwts Kupila, S Bhimji ; 300 cwts gum. (M. Jafferbhoy ; 210 cwts turmeric.)

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros;

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Mr. Shamji ; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—6,907 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Umhlote s—562 cwts. T. Momraz.
Hindoo s—82 1-2 cwt nux vomica Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 6,000 cwt wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—2,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 500 bales the M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

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use only
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SPLENDID STOCK.

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Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
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NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

SIDELIGHTS ON GERMAN ACTIVITY.

Current periodicals contain many striking articles on the subject of navies and armies and preparations for war, somewhat gruesome reading for peace-loving people, but instructive nevertheless. Those responsible for the maintenance of international accord would be negligent of their duty if they omitted to read them, and reading, separate fact from fancy as carefully as the wheat is separated from the chaff. In the *Contemporary* is an "Open Letter from the German Michel to John Bull," in which the former observes: "To some of us your ability to resist the temptation to attack our nascent fleet is much more amasing than would be the bombardment of Kiel before breakfast. You may, and I hope devoutly that you will, continue to practise this self-denying virtue, to which I confess I doubt whether we should be equal were we in your place." Numerous—the *National Review* says innumerable—efforts are being made to inflame the German people against Great Britain, which helps to explain the practical unanimity of the German Reichstag in endorsing the Imperial Naval programme as well as the extraordinary popular enthusiasm in Germany for airships. The bombardment of Kiel before breakfast is as unlikely an event as a repetition of Copenhagen. Precipitate action of the kind is not possible in these days. If it were attempted we should soon see how little justification Mr. McKenna had on Wednesday for his observations on the difficulty of combination by distant Powers, possibly also for his declaration that the Government's naval provision will ensure victory over any possible combination. Whatever has been said to the contrary there are, it seems, dissensions in the Cabinet concerning the shipbuilding programme, and few beside Little Englanders will approve the omission of the United States in fixing the two-Power standard. The aggressive power of any two Powers may be far below our defensive power,—for the defence of Great Britain only—but our Empire is world-wide and the United States could easily deal with one of the lion's cubs while Germany and Austria engaged the lion.

The prospect of German activity obscures the vision of our rulers to the activity of other Powers, to some extent, and although we may appear indifferent, there can be little doubt that German activity is disconcerting—to France, as well as to England. We know something of German preparations but not all, and an anonymous writer and General von Pelet-Narbonne, in articles, translated and published at home, add to the sum of our knowledge. The former tells us that though much has been said regarding acceleration in naval construction in Germany, we may take it that that acceleration only forms part of a far wider programme of preparedness. He thinks that the difficulty in appreciating German naval progress is probably due in the main to our lack of understanding of the individual German workers we have to deal with. The daily press gives an epitome to the German naval Budgets, of Navy Acts, of tonnage and guns, but to understand the intensity of purpose devoted to the development of the fleet and to realise how things are done in Germany, and how acceleration can be generally obtained, some slight insight into German officialdom and its methods is necessary. In fact, to appreciate the rapid improvements of the German naval position of today and its further advance in the near future, we must understand the German rulers and commanders we have to deal with and appreciate their powers, their ideals and their hobbies. Attempts are made to enlighten us on these points and we are told that for both Ministers, permanent officials, Army and Navy chiefs, the one guiding star in life is to be ready for the emergency of having to uphold the German flag and that guiding star influences their work, no matter whether they be connected with the Army and Navy Departments, or with the Ministries of Interior, Commerce, Public Works or Finance. Their sole hobby is to be "ahead of time." Shipbuilders, gun-makers and the bankers who finance them will even lay down plant and start new works on the promise of Government's patronage, informally given.

It seems that the peace-at-any-price party in Germany consists of a group of leaders without followers who may be disregarded altogether. But, on the other hand, Socialism plays such an important part in the political life of the German people as to amount to a possible weakening of strength in time of war. In case of aggression Socialists say they would be ready to defend their country. The strong love for the Fatherland is possessed by nearly the whole of the German nation. Hence it is that the progressive military party can do pretty well as they like in the matter of increasing armaments. It is believed that in the event of war the German army would prove true to its old traditions of discipline and worthy of the nation's trust. No doubt at all it would, but the navy is as yet without experience and the more enthusiastic of German patriots would be heartily glad of an opportunity of putting it to the test. In another two or three years at the present rate of progress she will have all the facilities for starting naval operations. Therefore if is all the more necessary that the House of Commons should fully understand that for half a century the tacticians of Germany have been teaching the advisability of making the first strong hit in warfare promptly—if possible by way of a surprise, regardless of any question of the custom as to the declaration of war. This fact brings forth the pregnancy of the remark of the German Michel to John Bull, which we quoted in the first paragraph of this article. "You may, and I hope devoutly you will, continue to practice this self-denying virtue, to which I confess I doubt whether we should be equal were we in your place."

First Japanese Lecturer at Oxford. The appointment of Japanese Lecturer at Oxford is part of a comprehensive scheme for teaching modern languages on a greater scale than at present in the University, and we do not much doubt that it will be made permanent at the end of the three years, for which it is at present made. During these three years the lecturer will have ample time to justify the continuance of his post. There is for the last ten years a Professor of Zend Philology in that University to teach the sacred language of the Avesta of the Parsis, even though there are, we believe, not more than a dozen students of that obscure language at Oxford. With Japanese the case is very different, and this language is being studied more and more every year, not only by youths ambitious of entering our consular and diplomatic service in the Far East, but by commercial and other men. Its recognition at Oxford will help it greatly. The Chinese language was recognised a generation ago, when the late Dr. James Legge was appointed in 1876 its first Professor at Oxford. The provision just made at Oxford was inevitable, considering our present connection with Japan, which has encouraged the study of Japanese in England. London University at King's College, has already a Professor of Japanese who is at present Mr. Joseph Longford, a gentleman closely acquainted with the Japanese Empire, having served for more than thirty years as Consul and Judge of the consular courts in all the chief cities there. The new Lecturer of Japanese at Oxford is Mr. John Harington Gubbins, lately retired from the Japan Consular Service, in which he has served since 1871. He has published several works, among them a dictionary of Chinese-Japanese words in the Japanese language and a translation of the Civil Code of Japan. Mr. Gubbins, it is interesting to note, is connected with Bombay and India, as his father was in the Indian Civil Service, and he is the great-grandson of a former Governor of Bombay, Sir Evan Nepean. Mr. Martin Gubbins, his father, was Financial Commissioner of Oude, and was in the Residency of Lucknow throughout its famous siege during the Mutiny. He wrote a work on the Mutiny in Oude which is an authority on the subject despite some drawbacks. He married a granddaughter of Sir Evan Nepean and died in 1868.

The English Football League. The oft-discussed third division of the English Football League had a longer run last season than it ever achieved before. Its formation is still a thing of the future, but the idea was seriously discussed, and in some quarters favourably entertained, by the clubs in the existing divisions. So that those who believe a third division will be for the good of the League—in several respects the principal competition of the season, although it is not generally so regarded—may take heart. Their ranks have found a powerful adherent in Mr. J. J. Bentley, who believes new division will tend to make players more settled and clubs more secure. Surely too—Mr. Bently will probably agree—a third division, by consolidating football organisation and extending the League's area to include the whole country, cannot fail to add to the interest of the competition, and so benefit the game. The third division would no doubt displace the Southern League. In fact, the proposals, which that body made this season, were in substance that an amalgamation of their organisation with the League should be made. They proposed that a division of twenty clubs should be formed, and that of these they should nominate eighteen. This was the rock on which they split. Several representatives strongly dissented, urging that entrance to the division, if formed, must be open. All well and good, and possibly on this occasion the Southern League have not made their proposals in the most tactful manner. However, if the third division is to come into being, the League clubs must recognise that the Southern League, a strong separate organisation, which is at least equal to their own second division, must be given primary consideration.

Trusts in Canada. A very large section of the press and public in Canada is becoming agitated over the question of trusts, and an investigation has proved that their fears are well grounded. There are few countries in which the circumstances are so favourable to the formation of trade combinations, for according to the census of four years ago there are no less than sixty different kinds of manufactures in which the business of manufacturing is carried on by five or less establishments, helped by a very high tariff. The natural result has been the growth of combinations amongst manufacturers who have not hesitated to raise their prices almost to the limit where the tariff ceases to give protection. This situation was not altogether unexpected, for as long ago as 1897 the Hon. W. S. Fielding in his Budget speech replied to a charge of the Liberal party that the tariff had created trusts, by stating that the Government proposed to make a check by giving power to the Governor-in-Council to place on the free list imported articles which would compete with the products of a proved trust or combination. Since then it has been held that this can only be done when proof of the existence of such a combination has been elicited by a judicial investigation—which greatly hampers action. General opinion is against the trusts, and the Dominion Government is being strongly urged to create a Bureau of Corporations similar to the American Department to watch the development of trusts and to act in such ways as may be necessary to check them.

Mr. Way, Temporary Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Railway.

Lady Dane arrived in Simla by motor at half-past one on Sunday. His Honour Sir Louis Dane met Lady Dane at Dharmpur.

A Dacca correspondent wires that the Kolma Arms Act case has been adjourned till the 4th June, the accused being released on bail of Rs. 300.

It is hoped that regular postal communication with Baghdad will now be maintained, as river steamers are leaving Busreh once more.

Mr. Janson, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, and Superintendent of Local Manufactures for State Railways, in Bombay.

Mr. Rennick, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, are appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, respectively.

The Government of India have this year awarded the scholarship tenable in Europe by domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to Mr. Leslie Hyde Lacy Langley, who was nominated by the Government of the United Provinces.

Captain Cowie, R.E., Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge Project, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Engineer-in-Chief of the Project in addition to his own duties during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Gales.

The appeal submitted to the Punjab Government on behalf of a prisoner, who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, in what is known as the Simla shooting case, has been rejected after full consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor.

During the week ending 25th May 51 chests of opium were removed from Warehouse in Bombay. Of these 48 were shipped to China and 3 to Cutch Mandvi. During the week 20 1-2 chests were imported from Indore.

Proposals for the assimilation of the law of second appeals in the Punjab, to what obtains in other Indian Provinces, is understood to be under consideration, the present system having the effect of considerably adding to the burden of the work of the Punjab Chief Court.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as Chancellor of the University of the Punjab, has been pleased to nominate the Hon. Mr. Justice F. A. Robertson as Vice-Chancellor of the University in succession to Sir P. C. Charterji, C.I.E., whose term of office expired on the 22nd instant.

The English Football League. The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 25 was 624, giving a death-rate of 33·18 per annum per thousand as against 38·07, the corresponding period of last year, and 54·78, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 68 died from fevers; 136, plague; 12, small-pox; 2, measles; 8, cholera; 1, leprosy; 45, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 135, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 23, still-born; 56, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 311; Hindu low caste, 64; Musalman, 136; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian 19; Eurasian, 3; European, 4. The total number of births was 352 as against 347, the corresponding period of last year, and 331, the average over the past five years.

A service paper writes:—"Captain Walter Lumsden, who has been selected by the Admiralty to take over the duties of Director of the Royal Indian Marine, lately commanded the cruiser "Gladiator" with the Home Fleet, and was, prior to his promotion to his present rank, commander of the "King Alfred" at Chatham. He saw active service in Egypt in 1882, when he took part in the bombardment of Alexandria. The appointment he now enters upon is of the first importance, and he will hold his charge at a time which promises to be of more than ordinary responsibility, if we may judge from the present trend of events in our Eastern dominions. In selecting the new Director, the Admiralty recognised that the moment had arrived for putting the Royal Indian Marine under the orders and control of an administrator of proved capacity, a man in the prime of life, with a full knowledge of what is expected of the naval officer of to-day."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE ACADEMY.

The New Order of Housewife.

CHEAPER WEDDINGS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 7.

Although the season no longer waits for the first Saturday in May when the Royal Academy opens its doors for its official inauguration, the private view is still an all-important social event and Society people who are not already in town returned in time to join the brilliant throng at the private view.

The Academy, it must be confessed, is a little dull, and judged by the popular standard there is no picture of the year, no "Cheat" or "Sentence of Death." It is on the portraits therefore that we fall back. The portrait of the moment is undoubtedly that of Mr. Lloyd-George. The interest that this canvas excited was not entirely friendly for his Budget proposals, the super-tax on incomes over £5,000 a year and the land tax rankle. Mr. Solomon J. Solomons has painted the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and the two statesmen hang on the same wall. Academy fashions are not a little interesting. One year the painters ran riot in white satin and pearls for their sitters, another year dull black chiffon seems to have appealed to the R. A's. This year witnesses the triumph of white muslin with or without a pale blue sash, a pretty Romney fashion (which has been revived. Sargent has painted Mrs. Astor in a charmingly simple gown with a pale pink sash. Princess Marie Louise of Schlesweig Holstein, the Princess who is an active church army worker, wears white satin with sleeves and chemisette of jewelled gauze. The Countess of Ilchester has been painted by Mr. Shannon in white muslin with a soft fichu draped about her shoulders.

One of the most striking dresses is that worn by young Lady Ronaldshay. Amethyst chiffon draped with soft full folds over dull silk is the material of the dress, dull gold embroidery being introduced about the decolletage and a scarf of vivid purple is draped round the shoulders. Another highly effective toilette is the black evening dress worn by Lady Lettuce Cholmondeley, a bunch of vivid red peonies tucked into the corsage giving in this case a vivid touch of colour.

Our great artists are almost unanimously painting the outdoor child and instead of picturing little girls in short white muslin frocks and little boys in black velvet and Fauntleroy lace collars, we see bareheaded little fellows in jersey and serge knickerbockers and little girls in blue serge pinafore frocks, golfing jerseys or gymnastic outfit.

"TEA AND PARIS MODES".

Tea and Paris Modes was the inviting legend on the cards issued by Mrs. Asquith inviting her friends to No. 10 Downing-street yesterday.

Filled with curiousity the favoured guests thronged the historic rooms yesterday where they made the acquaintance of M. Paul Poiret of Paris, the Aubrey Beardsley of dressmaking who has specially journeyed from Paris with three of his most fascinating mannequins at Mrs. Asquith's request. For two solid hours the mannequins slipped in and out of frocks that were dreams of loveliness and marvels of daring to the great delectation of the assembled ladies. M. Poiret seeks inspiration in the pictures of the old masters and the Poiret gown is a creation of straight lines in glorious colours reproduced from the canvases of the old masters.

Later on M. Poiret explained his mission to London. He has come to abolish the long and wide skirt and introduce his own narrow and straight-fitting garments. He would see each woman wearing what suits her own individuality, and uniformity summarily abolished. He would abolish the separation of skirt and bodice, the perfect dress, declares the great Poiret, is one long robe that cloaks the figure.

"HOMEMAKING" AS A SCIENCE.

Will the attention which is now being paid to the science of household economics be able to save the fast disappearing home life of the twentieth century? was a question which was asked at a meeting at Grosvenor House this week in furtherance of the higher education of women in the domestic arts, and which was answered in the affirmative.

Last October a chair of Household Economics was established at King's College, and this experiment has proved an unqualified success, so much so indeed that the advocates of domestic science at Grosvenor House declared that the next step to be taken was to make home economics a degree course at the Universities.

Certainly, though at the same time great strides have yet to be taken, no one can complain of the lack of attention paid to "homemaking" within the last year or two.

It may be true, as the Bishop of Kensington expressed it in a pungent phrase at Grosvenor House, that the West End home in too many cases is only "a dormitory and a restaurant," but it is also equally true that the old contempt for domesticity has passed completely away. It is recognised now that the homes of a nation are the most important factor in the making of a nation, and that domestic economy in relation to the home is just as worthy of a place in the curriculum of a university as is a course in any other science, and this recognition of women's work is just what has been missing in the past.

"The reason why men," said Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, "were able to do the dullest, deadliest work with a spirit of enthusiam was because a man's work was professional and had a recognised technique, but the contempt in which the work of a home was held had often made a woman content to feel like a fool before her cook, or to be like a piece of putty in the hands of the plumber, without thinking it worth while to qualify herself for the work of her household as would a man, say, for the profession of an engineer."

But "homemaking" now is a recognised science, and housewives of the future may wonder how their ancestors contrived to get on before it was the duty of every woman to take a course in household economics.

A FASHIONABLE SWEET.

As an indication of the importance which attaches to domestic subjects one has only to turn to the audiences present at the lectures on the new dishes of the season given by Mr. Herman Senn, Cookery Expert and Organiser of the annual cookery exhibition—that Academy of the Chef.

Elegant ladies, Society leaders wearing fashionable gowns, who pay half of a guinea for their seats and form the bulk of the audience on these occasions, while a few ladies not able to come themselves are represented by their cooks. The newest phases of French and Italian cookery are demonstrated and the secrets of the new entrees and sweets unfolded. One of the sweets of the season is primrose ice-pudding. Until the present the secret of its ingredients has been known only to a select few, but thanks to Mr. Senn I am able to give the recipe:—

Primrose Ice-pudding:—For Border; 4 ounces fresh butter, 6 ounces flour, 2 ounces arrowroot, 12 yolks of eggs, 2 ounces almonds, one tablespoonful maraschino.

For ice; half a bottle of sauterne, 5 egg yolks, 2 table-spoonsfu. of maraschino, raspberry pulp, half a pint of cream, 1 ounce of pistachios, crystallised fruit, fondant icing or apricot marmalade, whipped cream.

First prepare the cake border: melt the butter and keep it cool but liquid; mix flour and arrowroot together and sift; put the sugar, egg yolks, and whole eggs in a copper egg-bowl and beat up over hot water. When warm add the maraschino and continue to whisk until the mixture is of a cream-like consistency. Remove from the fire and let cool a little, then add the flour, etc.; work this in by means of a spatula, lastly add the almonds, peeled and chopped finely, also the butter. Fill into a flat (buttered) border mould, and bake to a delicate brown in a fairly warm oven. Turn out and let cool, when quite cold cut the border through into three of four rings, spread over with dissolved raspberry pulp, and place together to original form. Next coat the whole with fondant icing or apricot marmalade, flavoured with maraschino. Decorate with rings of cherries, angelica, or pistachio nuts.

The ice: Put the wine with half a pint of water in a stewpan to boil, add the sugar and juice of a lemon. Whisk the yolk of eggs and stir in a little of the boiling liquid, then pour this into the stewpan, and stir over the fire to bind. Strain and add the maraschino. When cold mix with one ounce of finely chopped pistachios, freeze in the usual manner and fill into the usually shaped Bombe mould with a raspberry in the centre. Pack in ice and salt to set. Unmould the ice and place it in the centre of the prepared border. Decorate the top of the ice with whipped cream, and also if liked with crytallised violets and serve quickly on a border of natural ice deftly tinted with green.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Side by side with this recognition of the importance of domestic economy is the fact that modern life precludes many women from having homes of their own, and now-a-days there are not many professions in which women have not earned the right to work side by side with men. A departure which opens a new field for woman's activities is recorded this week. A Woman's International Agricultural Club has been established by a wealthy American lady at a picturesque old manor house near Tewkesbury, and in connection with this club is an admirable school of gardening.

It is from this that the new idea has sprung. The colony at Tewkesbury has been a great success, so great a success indeed that its promoters have decided on a daring extension of the scheme.

A mission has been sent to Australia with the object of taking a farm there, on which women farmers who emigrate may find a home and work ready to their hand. The scheme has been discussed by the principal women's horticultural colleges in England, and has met with favour from all of them, and it will be interesting to watch its progress.

MARRIAGE REFORM.

The Marriage Reform Association is the latest addition to matrimonial agencies. It came into being this week and owes its inauguration to the enterprise of the Rev. and Mrs. Gomersall, the founders of the Social Aid and "Eligible" Clubs, the former an agency for promoting friendship between lonely people and the latter an institution for bringing eligible couples together with a view to matrimony.

In the opinion of these two experts, the declining marriage rate and the reluctance of the modern young man to take upon himself the ties of matrimony are largely attributable to the costly character of the middle class weddings. What with the retinue of bridesmaids, invitations issued broadcast, decorations, arriages and wedding receptions it is no unusual thing for a wedding to cost £1,000, and money which might have been a nest egg for the young people is frittered away in senseless display.

The Mariage Reform Association will take the arrangements for the wedding into its own hands. The marriage itself may be performed by Mr. Gomersall, its clerical founder, in the presence of the Registrar in the drawing room of Stanley House, Hampstead, the headquarters of the Eligible Club and the Social Circle, or it may take place at the church in the vicinity. The reception will take place at Stanley House but there will be no extravagance whatever. Weddings under these conditions, explained Mr. Gomersall in announcing the scheme to me, need not cost more than £5. Among the patrons of the Eligible Club, by the way, are several Englishmen who are at present resident in India.

NOTES FROM LONAVLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We have had an agreeable change in the weather here the last few days, evidently the worst of the hot weather is over, it is now delightfully cool at nights and remains pleasantly so nearly the whole day. Heaps of visitors are enjoying this delightful climate, every available nook and corner being occupied. A very great need here is a good hotel. It is surprising to many that no one seems inclined to open one. This station as a health resort is growing bigger year by year, and it is not every one that wants to be worried by the cares of housekeeping when on a holiday.

This month has been unusually gay and the concert given on the evening of the 20th instant by members of the Lonavla Branch of the Y. W. C. A. drew a large and appreciative audience, every item on the programme being well rendered. It will not be amiss to mention two action songs, "Chilly Chickens" and "The Dovecote" sung by the Junior members and deservedly encored. Mrs. Colby and Mrs Ablitt are to be congratulated for this; and then we have had a most enjoyable Fancy Bazaar from the same Y. W. C. A. members, held on Saturday afternoon in the Railway Institute, which was gaily decorated for the occasion. Mrs. Traill very kindly declared the Bazaar open with a few well chosen words and the organisers have good reason to be satisfied with the success that crowned their efforts. The day was ideal as far as the weather was concerned; there were in all nine prettily decorated stalls, the two fancy stalls being presided over by Mrs. Raper and Mrs. Ablitt, President and Vice-President at one, Mrs. T. Jones and Mrs. W. Race the other at Mrs. Colby our much esteemed Chaplain's wife took charge of the six-anna competition stall which afforded great amusement. The refreshment stall was very ably managed by several ladies, assisted by six pretty girls of the Junior Branch in white costumes with blue caps and aprons. The "Bran Pie" was well patronised by the little ones. Empire Day was not allowed to pass here unnoticed, a successful dance was held in the Institute and much enjoyed by those present.

Mr. W. McHutchin, Chief Engineer, employed in Mysore, retires from Government service on the 24th instant, and Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, from the 4th proximo.

It is under contemplation, the "Civil and Military Gazette" understands, to prepare a catalogue of articles of Indian manufacture, to illustrate the capacity of the Indian firms to meet the demands of the different consuming departments of Government. Of course only "bona fide" Indian manufactures will find a place in the list.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Asquith's Weakness.

"A CONVENIENT WORKING RULE OF THUMB."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

In the House of Commons last night, the Budget resolutions passed the report stage and the Finance Bill was introduced.

A motion of Mr. Craig, calling attention to the divergent views of members of the Cabinet and deploring any modification of the definition of the two-Power standard, as laid down by Mr. Asquith in November, produced an animated debate.

The Opposition accused Mr. Asquith of abandoning his definition because he excepted the United States for geographical reasons.

The motion was rejected by 270 votes to 114.

Mr. Asquith, in his reply, pointed out that the aggressive power of any two Powers was far below our defensive power. Much nonsense, he said, had been talked about the two-Power standard which was merely a convenient working rule of thumb. It was useful if rationally interpreted, but could not be regarded as sacrosanct and immutable.

There was no difference of opinion as to the necessity for securing our unassailable superiority, making interference with any part of the Empire an impossibility.

Mr. Lee said that the exception of America or of any other Power made the two-Power standard a dangerous sham.

The Opposition demanded a standard applicable to all times and conditions.

Mr. Balfour declared that the naval position was now obscure and vague. Mr. Asquith had thus done the greatest dis-service to the country.

Mr. McKenna dwelt on the advantages of homogeniety of construction and unity of command, and on the difficulty of combination by distant Powers. The Government's naval provision, he said, would ensure victory over any possible effective combination.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND DEFENCE.

Drastic Land Proposals.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Lord Dudley, opening the Commonwealth Parliament to-day, said that a measure providing an effective Citizens' Defence Force would be introduced shortly. As effective defence required a vast increase of population, progressive taxation of unimproved land values was proposed with a view to breaking up large estates and thus providing inducements to immigration.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN MELBOURNE.

Labour Ministry Defeated.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Commonwealth Labour Ministry has been defeated by 39 votes to 30, as the result of fusion of opposition parties under Mr. Deakin. The conditions of the fusion included the postponement of compulsory military training pending the visit by Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener to advise Australia.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

British Attitude.

USE OF THE PROPOSED LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 26.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Mackinnon Wood, replying to questions, said that Russia had stated that she was desirous of withdrawing or reducing her troops at Tabriz as soon as possible, but that she was awaiting the arrival of the regular Governor.

Russia had decided to make an advance of £50,000 or £100,000 on the Shah undertaking to restore the Constitution. The money would be applied to disbanding some of the troops, paying arrears of diplomats, and other pressing needs.

"His Majesty's Government," said Mr. Mackinnon Wood, "is satisfied that there will be no prejudice to the interests of Great Britain or to the cause of reform."

INDIANS AND CROWN COLONIES.

A Hard-worked Committee.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Departmental Committee on Indian Immigration into Crown Colonies is sitting three times a week owing to the volume of work. Its labours are not likely to terminate for several months.

NAVAL STRIKE IN PARIS.

Forty Vessels Detained.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Naval reservists at Marseilles have decided to continue the strike. Forty vessels are now detained.

FURTHER EXECUTIONS IN TURKEY.

Removal of Abdul Hamid to Rhodes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

Advices from Constantinople state that a court-martial has condemned to death seven more reactionaries, including Abdul Hamid's chief eunuch, Djevheragha, and has acquitted a hundred officers and other prisoners.

Thirteen public executions took place to-day.

The authorities are considering the transfer of Abdul Hamid to the Archipelago, probably to Rhodes, as the Salonikans fear that the presence of the ex-Sultan will lead to disturbances.

SIR JOHN FISHER.

Retires in October.

LONDON, MAY 27.

It is reported that Sir John Fisher will retire in October and that Admiral Sir Arthur Moore will succeed him.

DEATH OF A FINANCIER.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The death is announced of the city financier, Mr. Charles Morrisot. His estate is valued at between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000 sterling.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Kent beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 160 runs at Northampton. Other matches were abandoned.

THE DERBY.

Further Details.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Derby time was 2 minutes 42 2/5 seconds. The other horses ran in the following order:—

Valens	Wootton.
Bayardo	Maher.
Electric Boy	Bray.
Strickland	William Griggs.
The Story	Walter Griggs.
Sandbath	Keeble.
Phaleron	Earl.
Diamond Stud	Halsey.
Prester Jack	Heckford.
St. Ninian	Trigg.
Brooklands.	

Sir Martin and his jockey were both unhurt.

The place betting was—

5 to 4 on Minoru.
6 to 4 against Louviers.
4 to 1 against the William IV.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

Minoru	1
Louviers	2
William IV	3

Also ran.—Diamond Stud, Valens, Sir Martin, Bayardo, Strickland, St. Ninian, The Story, Electric Boy, Phaleron, Sandbath, Prester Jack, and Brooklands.

Starting prices.—

3½ to 1 against Minoru.
9 to 1 against Louviers.
20 to 1 against William IV.

Special place betting:—Minoru, 4 to 5; Louviers, 6 to 4; and William IV, 4 to 1.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Two Seamen Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Thomas Petty, boatswain, and James Dalton, fireman, of the steamer "Dalblair," in attempting to get on board on Wednesday night fell from the gangway. Petty was trying to save Dalton, who had just left hospital, when both fell into the water and were drowned.

THE BOGRA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The Bogra shooting case is still under investigation by the local officials, but the following version of the facts is probably correct. The servant of the Traffic Inspector was shooting pigeons at the Sonatola Railway Station on the afternoon of the 22nd. His gun went off accidentally killing a man waiting in the passenger shed and injured four others, including a Marwari, but not seriously. The man was seized by chaukidars and others and confined in the beat house. His master followed and threatened the constable and crowd with a revolver, but was induced to return to the train by the station-master. The crowd surrounded the train and prevented it from starting for some time.

FATAL FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

Another Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Of the four patients who were admitted to the Medical College Hospital on Tuesday evening, suffering from injuries caused by the fatal fire at Chitpore Road, Shyama Charan Bysack, a clerk in the Port Commissioners' Office, has succumbed to his injuries. Another patient is lying in a precarious condition and is not expected to live. The driver Ganapat is still living and is expected to recover. Several other men who were injured are still under treatment.

The Coroner with a jury yesterday evening viewed the bodies of the three dead men.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Postal Work Crippled.

BOMBAY MAIL DESPATCHED WITH DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 27.

The officials of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have succeeded after great efforts in despatching the Bombay mail last night, driven by a Locomotive Foreman assisted by two Indians. Mails for Bangalore and Ootacamund were sent via Trichinopoly on the South Indian Railway. No mails have arrived to-day except from the south.

The Agent is to arrive at Arkonam this morning to confer with the drivers' representatives. A train left here about 10 o'clock conveying the officials to the same station.

I understand that the wages of drivers and firemen are now the same as under the late Madras Railway. The detentions complained of then existed and are said to have been much exaggerated. No representation has yet been made by the men to the Agent and none to the Locomotive Superintendents till last Sunday, the men going on strike the next day. One demand by the drivers, that no metre-gauge foreman be posted at Arkonam, is obviously unreasonable. Hitherto there have been no actual dismissals, but the men at Arkonam were threatened with dismissal by the Locomotive Superintendent on Monday afternoon. I understand that the other drivers have no serious grievances, but ceased work in sympathy with the men at Arkonam.

The Bombay mail arrived at 1 p. m. to-day. The Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, announces that he expects to run the Bombay mail to-night, also the mail to Bangalore, but no Calcutta mail, unless the drivers resume work. Mails for Calcutta and places north of Waltair will be despatched as yesterday by the north-west line. No mail from Calcutta arrived to-day and none is expected.

WHY THE MEN STRUCK.

The "Madras Mail" of the 25th instant says:—It would appear that a new Loco. Foreman, Mr. Pickett, has just taken over charge at Arkonam, and according to the story of the drivers, his attitude towards his men has been somewhat overbearing. Indeed, it is said that he used objectionable language towards some of the men and hinted that they were too well off. This seems to have aroused the indignation of the drivers, who wired to the Loco. Superintendent to say that they refused to work under the new Loco. Foreman, and they struck work on Sunday last. The Loco. Superintendent proceeded to Arkonam to investigate the matter with the result, it is reported, that the men were given 24 hours' notice of dismissal should they refuse to work.

THE ATTITUDE AT ROYAPURAM.

On being apprised by their Arkonam fellow-drivers of the state of affairs, the drivers at Royapuram, a more important body than the Arkonam drivers, nearly all of them being mail drivers, decided to throw in their lot with the strikers. They gave the authorities till noon to-day, demanding that the Arkonam men should be reinstated and their grievances redressed. The drivers and the firemen headed by their Loco. Foreman, M. Harris, had an interview to-day with the Personal Assistant to the Agent and Manager, in the presence of the Loco. Superintendent. The men were told that the drivers at Arkonam had not been dismissed, but had been given time till noon to-morrow to consider the matter, and that their grievances would be laid before the Agent for consideration. On this the Royapuram drivers withdrew and they have resumed their duties.

It is reported that the Arkonam men have wired to Jolarpett, Bitragunta and Rajahmundry inviting the sympathy and co-operation of the drivers at those stations.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MAYANGON.

Fish-plates Removed from the Track.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

An accident is reported on the Mandalay Railway, and is believed to have been caused by some malicious person tampering with the line while a mixed train was travelling between Kyaikto and Mayangon. The engine and three goods wagons were derailed, and ran down the embankment. One combined brake-van and a third-class carriage were derailed and partly telescoped. One native passenger was killed and two slightly injured. The line is blocked temporarily and the removal of some fish-plates was the cause of the accident.

INDIA'S NEW RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

The "Pioneer" hears from Home that the Secretary of State is insisting upon more exact estimates of cost, when profits for new lines of railway in India are submitted to him. The revised estimates will in future be most closely scrutinised.

MANDI DISTURBANCES.

Malcontents now Disperse

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

News from Mandi states that the malcontent zamindars have dispersed to their homes. Colonel Davis, Commissioner of Jullundur, is preparing a report with recommendations aimed to secure the satisfactory government of the State in future.

MR. J. NELSON, Assistant Engineer, Katihar, Godagiri Railway, and Gauhati Extension-left last week on six months' leave.

MR. GIBBS, Emigration Agent at Calcutta, goes home to give evidence before the Colonial Emigration Commission in England. The evidence of certain district officers on leave at home, who are acquainted with the system of recruitment of emigrants in India for the Colonies will also be taken.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL ATTACKED.

Assailant's Strange Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A Chittagong telegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated yesterday, says that at about 10 a.m., one Hari Charan Banerjee, aged 22, entered the office of Mr. Boxwell, chief clerk to the Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and struck him with a dah, fracturing his skull. Mr. Boxwell was removed to hospital. Hari Charan was arrested on the spot. He said he had been chastised by his brother and wished to put an end to his life, but before doing so he intended taking the life of a European. His house being searched a book of Swadeshi songs was found. Mr. Boxwell is a quiet sort of man and was leaving the station to-day on a year's leave.

FATAL FALL INTO A HOLD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

R. V. Kelway, Commander of the steamer "Belle of England," was fined Rs. 50 at the Police Court yesterday, for having omitted to have the hatches leading to the hold of his vessel secured, as the result of which a cooly fell in and died of his injuries.

PRINTERS AND SEDITION.

Exemption Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A petition to the Bengal Government is being got up in Calcutta printing presses to exempt printers from responsibility in connection with sedition.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Steady Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Plague throughout India is now steadily decreasing. Last week there were in all 3,614 deaths, of which the Punjab returned 2,259, the United Provinces 437, Rajputana 120, Bombay Presidency 318, and Bengal 128.

RAILWAY POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The following postings of railway officers have been settled:—

Mr. S. W. Owen to act as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Mr. T. V. Pont to be an Assistant Signal Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway.

Lieut. E. J. C. Schmiddlin, R.E., to be Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

Mr. E. Way to be temporary Engineer, North-Western Railway.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C.I.E., Traffic Superintendent, Indian State Railways, whose services were lent some time since to the British and Chinese Corporation, will probably retire from Government service in August.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant B. R. Reilly, on return from leave, to be Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, pending further orders.

Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate, First Class, Poona, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the Code of C.P.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell to hold charge of the office of Working Plans Officer, Southern Circle, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. R. S. Pearson on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Dharwar and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District, vice Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., pending relief by Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., or until further orders.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster George Patrick Platel resigns his Commission with effect from the 21st April.

Mr. Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, M.A., to be substantive pro tem. Assistant Secretary to Government in the General (including Plague), Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. A. R. King, retired, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B Grayfoot, M.D., I.M.S., acting Civil Surgeon, Karachi, to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, in addition to his own duties, from the date of reversion of Captain W. H. Cazaly, B.A., M.B., B.S. (London), I.M.S., to Military duty, pending relief or further orders.

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for one week.

Lieutenant P. G. R. Hunter, R.E., to be a Member of the Board of Boiler Examiners for Aden with effect from the 26th April.

Mr. E. J. Ellery, R.I.M., to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Aden, with effect from the 3rd April 1909, vice Mr. S. H. Stevenson, R. I. M.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant J. H. Fanshawe is appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the Corps with effect from the 10th May, during the absence on leave of Captain A. P. S. Leggatt.

The services of Captain A. G. McKendrick, M. B. I.M.S, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 6th May.

Dr. Charles A. Bentley to be on special duty in connection with the epidemic of malaria in the City of Bombay, vice Captain A. G. McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Consulting Architect to Government during the absence of Mr. G. Wittet on leave or until further orders.

The following promotion ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—Mr. H. W. Schmidt to be Examiner, Class IV, Third Grade, sub. pro tem with effect from 12th April.

Mr. A. W. Hanckel, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.Sc., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Special Duty, Irrigation Surveys, vice Mr. L. M. Rose, M. Inst. C.E., proceeding on leave or until further orders.

A WEALTHY Swedish lady, Ally Weidstrand, committed suicide in New York under curious circumstances. She had been reading Ibsen's "Master Builder," and when she went to bed she dreamed that she would meet the fate of the builder, who jumped from a tower and killed himself. This dream so wrought upon her nerves that, after writing a note of explanation, the "Chronicle" says: Miss Weidstrand took a sheet from her bed, and, rolling it into a rope hanged herself from a strong hook at the window.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, 28th May.

Duties for ensuing week.—Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer Major J. F. P. Quinn, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer Major H. L. N. Beynon, R. G. A., next for duty Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay are notified:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major H. H. Dunlop, "Attached" 20th Infantry, per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat," on 20th May.

Captain T. M. Luke, 28th Mountain Battery, R.A., Lieut. R. P. Landon, 28th Mountain Battery, R.A., Captain A de C. Rennick, 11th Lancers, Lieut. E. V. Anderson, the Black Watch, per s.s. Arabia, on 21st May.

Departures.—Lieut. T. Vandeleur, Royal Irish Regiment, Lieut. H. C. R. Saunders, East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain S. H. Charrington, 15th Hussars, Captain H. B. Clarke, R. E., 8th Division, Br.-General A. Phayre, Staff, Major W. R. Walker, 62nd Punjabis, Lieut. A. H. Healls, 5th Cavalry, Captain R. W. Henderson, 17th Cavalry, per s.s. "Egypt," on 22nd May, Major J. Talbot, 37th Lancers per s.s. "Castalia," on 15th May, Captain P. S. F. Claridge, 28th Light Cavalry, per s.s. "Balduino," on 15th May, Captain H. E. Medlicott, 3rd Horse, per s.s. "Caledonia" on 8th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major H. L. Hole, 79th Carnatic Infty. per s.s. "Assaye," on 17th May, Major M. S. Eyre, 2nd M.B., R. G. A., per s. s. "Arabia," on 21st May.

Departures.—Capt. F. Pope, 1st Northampton Regt. Lt. A. de-V. Maclean, 2nd E. Surrey Regt. Lt.-Col. H. S. Sloman, Lieut. Col. L. J. Andrews, 79th Carnatic Infty., Br.-Genl. F. H. Kelly, Staff, 6th Division per s.s. "Egypt," on 22nd May.

BOMBAY:—ARRIVALS, MAY 27.—Capt. Aspinall, Chief of Staff's Div, from Simla.
Maj. Stephen, West Yorks, from Kaldana.
Maj. Pike, R I Fus., from Sialkote.
Maj. Armstrong, E. York Regt., from Fyzabad.
Brig.-Genl. Wallace, from Jubulpore.
Maj. Hayes, Middlesex Regt., from Allahabad.
Maj. Barnes, 6th Cav., from England.
Col. Turner, 4th Cav., from Fyzabad.
Capt. Earnes, Conn. Rangers, from England.
Lt.-Col. Baynes, 32nd Lancers, from Sialkote.
Capt. Goldie, R. H. A., from England.
Capt. Slaughter, A. S. C., from England.
Maj. Butler, R. F. A., from Mahableshwar.
Maj. Jones, Dur. L. I., from Nasirabad.
Br.-Genl. Brunker, I of Art, from Simla.

DEPARTURES: MAY 27.—Maj Stephen, West Yorks, Regt, to England.
Maj. Pike, R. I. Fus., to England.
Maj. Armstrong, E. Yorks Regt., to England.
Maj. Hayes, Middles. Regt., to Singapore.
Brig.-Genl. Wallace, Middles. Regt., to England.
Col. Turner, 4th Cav., to England.
Lt.-Col. Baynes, 32nd Lancers, to England.
Capt. Aspinall, R. Muns. Fus., to Simla.
Maj. Hole, 79th C. I., to Aurungabad.
Lt. Cole, 43rd Erinpura Regt., to England.
Capt. Goldie, R. H. A., to Secunderabad.
Maj. Bulter, R. F. A., to Nasirabad.
Capt. Slaughter, A. S. C., to Mhow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Hendley, Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the 25th of June.

Major A. J. Ralph, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, retires on the 1st of July next.

Majors R. G. Burton 94th Infantry, and T. M. Kirkwood, 97th Infantry, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of the 94th Infantry.

The following Officers have been nominated as probationers in the Military Accounts Department:—Lieut. Watson, 25th Punjabis, Lieut. Le Mesurier, 34th Pioneers; Capt. Allex. 37th Dogras and Lieut. Skinner, 56th Rifles.

Major-General Sir A. Barrott, officiating Adjutant-General in [illegible] Command, is granted privilege leave for one month and will [illegible] Captain Chrystie, 25th Cavalry, is appointed Registration Officer for the Lucknow Division.

COLONEL Broone, Director Army Remount Department, is proceeding on leave Major Gough to officiate during his absence.

OUR Simla correspondent writes:—General Bullock is stated to have declined the Lucknow Command which falls vacant owing to the transfer of General Sclater to Quetta.

A LARGE amount of work has been done in the past year at the Ishapur Rifle Factory, in converting long Lee-Enfields to charger loaders. The results are said to be most satisfactory.

IN a trenchant article written for the "Cavalry Journal," Lieutenant-General R. S. Baden Powell, C.B. severely criticises our "silly saddle." He points out "that the premier object of the saddle is a secure seat from which to control the horse and manage the weapon with which the soldier is armed. But that is not the case with the British cavalry saddle". He says that we have evolved a slippery slab of leather on which it is difficult for a man to keep his seat until he has developed special muscles by continual practice. He compares the buckjumping saddles of the Australian bush rider, with its heavy knee rolls and high cantle and the flapless saddle of the Texas cowboy, with its high pommel and cantle, and the service saddle, very much to the detriment of the latter.

THE LATE DR. MISS ELLABY.

MISS Charlotte L. Ellaby, whose death was announced by Reuter yesterday, obtained her medical education under the well-known Dr. Landolt in Paris, where she earned the M. D. degree in 1884 by a brilliant thesis entitled 'De l'Amplitude de Convergence," a volume of nearly 100 pages.

In the autumn of the same year Dr. Ellaby came to Bombay to work with Dr. Edith Pechey as Junior Medical Officer in the newly founded Dispensary for Women, under the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund; and subsequently took up her quarters at the little hospital at Khetwady, while Dr. Pechey lived at a bungalow on Cumballa Hill. In August 1896 the Cama Hospital was finished; and then the services of Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby were made over by the Committee to Government in connection with the Cama Hospital, of which they now took charge. Dr. Ellaby was well known while she was in Bombay for her skill in Ophthalmology, and her services were often requisitioned for patients in the mofussil. She resigned and left India after some years. She was Ophthalmic Surgeon to the New Hospital for Women in Euston Road and remained in charge of that Department until quite recently. Miss Ellaby was also Lecturer to the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. In or about the year 1895 she revisited India to perform a double operation for cataract on a blind Rajee in Kathiawar, the result being a perfect success. During recent years Dr. Ellaby suffered much from severe rheumatoid arthrites, which crippled her hands, and though she struggled bravely through the difficulties, she was ultimately obliged to cease the work to which she had devoted her life. Miss Ellaby was far above the average Ophthalmic Surgeon. Intensely scholarly and thorough, she mastered the subject of refraction in all its branches and her fingers were exquisitely skilful in the fine surgery of the eye. By her death those who had the privilege of knowing her have lost a good friend, her patients are deprived of the most [illegible] kind advice.

MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY, 26.

THE Railway up the Hill continues its frequent misbehaviour. Three accidents in six days created no little excitement at Matheran, and furnished subject for endless comment and exaggeration. Fortunately there were no fatalities but, as there is so very little margin for deviations on a steep hill line, the contemplation of possibilities has given many people the creeps. On the 13th the engine of the up train derailed at half way; by good chance it ran into the wall rather than over the brink of a khud, so a block of traffic was the worst result. On the 18th the down train from Matheran Station ran away for some miles but was pulled up on a comparative level, the passengers in the meantime suffering all the emotions of impending death. On the 19th occurred the derailment of the front wheels of the engine when running slowly into Matheran Station, and this trifling accident gave rise to the wildest stories of injuries to passengers, which lost nothing in transmission among the "rouker log." The afternoon train up on the 1st of May had to stop six times on the way to get up steam, on account of overloading, and this incident has occurred so often this season as to demand official enquiry and control. A plate on the locomotives states that they were designed by an expert well-known in India who, on complete data of the grade and contours of the line prepared the details of the engines and fixed the load they would carry at the prescribed speed. The speed of the train is also closely related to the tilt of the outer rail on the many curves of the line. This speed is notified as five miles per hour and at any other speed the train will press unduly on one or other of the rails. At an excessive speed the engine would jump the outer rail of the curve and if that rail happened to be next a precipice, deep or shallow, the engine would go over and probably carry the train with it. While going up hill the engine is meant to draw a certain load at the specified speed and in no case should this load be exceeded, for the following reasons. A train resembles a chain of which each link resembles a vehicle. When drawn in a straight line the chain becomes straight but if it be pulled round a curve previously marked out, it will not follow the curve (even if the leading end be properly directed) but will take a shorter course, departing from the course marked out. This is just what a train would do but for the directing influence of the rails. The tendency is there, even if we do not see it, and it is only necessary to make the chain of carriages long enough when passing a curve to cause derailment if the engine is strong enough, or stop it entirely if the engine is unequal to the load. On the Southern Mahratta line the prescribed number of vehicles is on no account exceeded even if overcrowding be excessive at the end of the Mahableshwar season. There is equal if not greater reason for applying this rule on a line which does not seem to be in competent and responsible hands. A few rupees may be saved by overloading the train and wasting time and fuel on the way, but one fatal derailment would possibly injure the Railway, not only in compensation to be paid but also by reason of the general distrust that would be produced by the details of the enquiry. Good and careful management is no less obligatory on this than on the G. I. P. line, and as both are equally amenable to the Railway Act, it is to be hoped that adequate control will for the future be available on the Matheran line which has to a large extent ruined the traffic by road without furnishing a satisfactory alternative. Many of 'the munchils' and chairs once in steady use on the hill have been dismounted and put aside, so that on the occasion of the Scottish Orphanage Annual Sports the people who in previous years hired every vehicle on the hill had for the greater part to walk in a cloud of dust to and from Olympia.

The waterworks scheme prepared last year seems to have been abandoned, as it involved too great an increase in the present cost of distributing water in a community whose houses are too far apart for an economical pipe system. Visitors have therefore to be on the watch for the substitution of tank water for spring drinking-water by careless or lazy servants. People who talk of the overcrowding of the hill by undesirable crowds have only to visit the favourite walks and Points before breakfast to find them almost deserted, [illegible] barely average two per morning and of Indians not more than six or eight. The habits of late rising and of seeking amusement in the evening seem to have gained among all classes.

Speculations as to the monsoon, based on the official weather reports, are as vague as ever but a local prophet, one Gunnoo, a Dhangar from the jungle, says that rain need not be expected before the 15th June. Gunnoo is already famed for the accuracy of his predictions, and his present forecast gains support from a local resident of many years' experience who has observed that the crows begin to build just five weeks before the break of the monsoon. The crows this year seem to have acted in harmony with Gunnoo's prediction that the rain will come on June 15th, the official end of the Matheran season.

LEVEE AT POONA.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 23rd June, at 5 p.m.

2. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

3. All other Civil, Naval and Military officers including retired Native officers of the Indian Army, and gentlemen, European and Indian, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Ganeshkhind, Kirkee, before the 19th June 1909, after which applications cannot be entertained.

4. The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Poona, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

5. The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 21st June, 1909, to the address in Poona of the officers and gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee, but cards will not be issued to those gentlemen who are entitled to the Private Entree.

6. Officers and gentleman wearing uniform will appear in full dress; gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

7. Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judical or Academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

8. Indian gentlemen who do not wear European dress should appear in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions.

All Indian gentlemen either must wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their native shoes outside.

9. Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass His Excellency by Regiment following their Commanding Officer who will after being presented take up his position on the left of His Excellency and himself present the Native Officers of his unit to His Excellency as their turn comes.

10. The carriages of gentlemen who have the privilege of Private Entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the east door.

11. Gentleman who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to attend, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor as soon as possible after the Levee.

A DESPATCH from [illegible] says that the [illegible] found "[illegible]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STOCK EXCHANGE ADVERTISING.

Insurance Brokers and Commission.

SIAMESE RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

Quite a considerable amount of interest is, and will be, occasioned by the fact that one of the Stock Exchange members, who recently resigned, has announced that he has done so owing to the restrictions against advertising, and that he is now about to conduct an outside business, where he can advertise freely. There must be many members who, in the recent bad times, would have been only too delighted to approach the public. It will be natural to find another outburst—quite disinterested, of course, since newspapers never think about such things as advertisements—by the section of the Press on this subject. But it is a many-sided problem. Obviously, a rich firm could squeeze a poor firm to the wall by skilful advertising. Even if the advertisements were limited according to official pattern, so that nobody was allowed to do more than give a mere general indication of willingness to take business, the wealthier the firm the greater its chances with the public. Of course, some firms on the Stock Exchange are quite unwilling to do business for clients unknown or not properly vouched for. But there must be many who would undertake business for even absolute strangers, and possibly to the advantage of both, for the public finds the outside broker too often a very unsatisfactory person. The only proper and effective way for members to advertise, so that the small firm may be equally protected with the others, is for the Stock Exchange Committee itself to undertake the matter. Instead of, as now, issuing a list of brokers to all who ask for it, the Committee might well keep a special register of brokers who are willing to do business for the outside public who are unknown to them, and that list of names might be furnished to would-be applicants. It would be the most effective, cheapest, and fairest method.

SLIGHT THORNYCROFT IMPROVEMENT.

There is just a slight improvement in the position of John I. Thornycroft and Co., as shown by the report to hand, but it is nothing much to boast about. Of course, the company has been hampered by the depression prevailing in the engineering trade, and this, the directors point out, made it impossible to get business to keep the Chiswick works employed to advantage. All manufacturing at Chiswick is to cease about the end of the current month, and the plant and machinery is being transferred partly to Basingstoke and partly to Southampton. The trading profits increased from £37,652 to £30,389, but after provision has been made for depreciation and debenture interest and investments have been written down by £2,104, there is £1,683 left to be carried forward, against £1,073 brought in. Thus, for the third year in succession, no dividend has been paid on either class of shares, while the Ordinary has received nothing since 1904. Again, directors point out that the work at Southampton has been carried on profitably. The report states that an improvement has set in in the sale of motor vehicles, particularly for commercial purposes. The marine motor and motor-boat business has now been established on a satisfactory basis, say the directors. Contracts at present in progress include two ocean-going destroyers, two river steamers for South America, two steam yachts, and a number of smaller vessels.

THE PROFESSION OF ACCOUNTANCY.

During the last ten years many suggestions have been made for putting the accountants' profession on a legal basis, but hitherto the mutual rivalry and jealousy of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors has prevented anything satisfactory from being done. Latterly, however, the two bodies have come together in joint committee, and as a result of several conferences a bill has been drafted, presumably to both bodies, "for the registration of persons practising as professional accountants in England and Wales." The object of the bill is to confine the use of the description "professional accountant" exclusively to members of the Institute and of the Society, to persons practising as accountants at the time of the passing of the Act, and to articled clerks capable of passing certain examinations to be prescribed hereafter. Members of Irish, Colonial and American societies will also be admitted if they intend to practise in England or Wales. No one else will be allowed to use the description "professional accountant," nor to undertake for pay any of the duties of the profession. Women will be eligible for full membership of the Institute and the Society and to practise as accountants under the Act. The bill is an excellent compromise, and will probably receive the support of the majority of the members of both bodies. The chief criticism likely to be made against it is that it will at the outset throw open the doors of the profession to a number of semi-qualified men in practice in a small way but not members of either the Institute or the Society: and that it will, therefore, to some extent lower the standard of the profession. This, however, is inevitable under any statutory arrangement of this kind; inferior practitioners might register, but they would be weeded out pretty quickly in the struggle for existence. Both from the point of view of the public and of the profession the bill would bring about a much more satisfactory state of things than exists at present, when any scamp found without a visible means of livelihood can describe himself as an accountant.

SIAMESE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Following upon the signature of the new Anglo-Siamese treaty comes news of an important change in Siam's railway construction policy. Hitherto her principal efforts in this direction have been confined to the completion of the line which connects Bangkok with Northern Siam, and eventually with the railway system of Burma. Work has been completed in this direction for some 500 kilometres north of the capital, and was progressing favourably, although through a rather difficult country, when, on March 22, it was officially announced that the further construction of this line would be stopped forthwith. The reasons given are that the Government has no money in hand, and does not wish to borrow more to complete the undertaking especially in view of the fact that the new sections of line must essentially remain unremunerative for a considerable time to come. This sudden change of policy, which followed upon a visit of inspection paid by the Minister of Public Works to the country through which the line was to have run, naturally caused a good deal of comment, the general opinion both of practical engineers and laymen being that the expense of construction and maintenance of the new line had been considerably underestimated at the outset by the German engineers in charge. This is practically admitted by the engineers themselves, who would seem to have forgotten the fact that an extended train service through a practically unproductive district would also mean an increased expenditure on upkeep of permanent way and administration, as well as a substantial increase of rolling stock. Hitherto the policy of the railway executive has been simply to make what lines are open pay a fair amount of working profit, the profit being set apart for extensions and improvements as well as for the payment of interest on Siam's £3 [illegible] loan. The stoppage of work will mean heavy loss of work and material. [illegible] understood by anyone who has [illegible] a tropical jungle reclai[illegible]

A [illegible]

Accord[illegible] cost[illegible]

has commercial merit. The preliminary capital of the syndicate is 600,000 marks, and in addition to the patent rights, the services of Herr Lentz, who is an engineer of considerable repute, have been secured for a number of years. Future developments will be watched with interest.

IRISH LINENS.

Although the prospectus for Irish linen textiles are at present exceedingly good, the spinning branch of the industry is not in a satisfactory condition. Practically every loom in the North of Ireland is fully employed, yet the short time arrangement in connection with the Spinners' Association still remains in force. About two years ago, when all the spindles were working full time, their entire output was being quickly absorbed. Now the position is altered, for there is plenty of yarn to keep all the looms going, while spinning mills only average about 37 hours' work per week. The export of flax yarns has fallen off, the export returns since January of this year showing a small but steady decline. Moreover, most manufacturers had during the slump to take deliveries under-extensive contract for yarn, although the weaving sheds were only occupied about half time. This accumulated stock which is now happily vanishing, but which at one time pressed its owners so hard that orders were booked considerably under cost in order to finance the burden. Until all this stock is absorbed into cloth, spinners cannot share the present activity in the weaving trade. In the coarser leas up to about 25's or 30's Continental spinners had a surplus production on their hands which was put on to the Belfast market at prices which the Irish spinners refused to follow. Improved demand for home consumption has now practically removed this competition, but how serious it was may be seen from the Board of Trade returns for March, when the imports of foreign flax yarns were over 55 per cent. larger than March last year.

INSURANCE BROKERS AND COMMISSIONS.

The payment of commission direct to the public by insurance companies has been freely discussed at meetings of the Brokers' Association, held recently in London and Manchester, and the decision some few months ago on the part of the associated fire offices to annul the prohibitory clauses which formerly existed in several important tariffs has not been regarded with favour. In certain classes of business it would seem as though the payment of commission to the insured has become too deeply rooted for any change. The amount is now regarded by the insured as a discount to be obtained as a matter of course, and in these cases the work of attracting business and maintaining a connection which was formerly done by the agent is performed by an official directly attached to the office. The net result to the companies is a reduction in the amount of premium received and possibly some saving on the reduced premium as regards expense. In view of the extent to which the practice has been developed it would seem desirable to recognise the matter in the presentation of accounts, for when premiums are credited gross and what is really in a large number of cases a discount is debited as commission the effect is to some extent misleading. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received appears lower than is actually the case, while the proportion of premiums apparently absorbed in expenses is increased.

DIRECT PAYMENTS.

As far as the brokers are concerned, the position at the present time is the reverse of satisfactory, nor does their agitation for reform appear to have produced any definite result. The proposal has been made recently in a letter addressed to the President of the Board of Trade that insurance agents and brokers should be licensed and registered. If carried into effect this would lead to the virtual extinction of the small agent, whose operations are practically confined to a class of business which does not require expert knowledge. Every large insurance company has hundreds of these agents on its books, and many thousands of people have been induced to insure through their means. The payment of annual fee for registration would be a prohibitory tax on the majority of these small agents, nor would it seem likely to assist the broker materially, as those among the insured whose premiums amount to a considerable sum and who now receive commission would undoubtedly consider it worth their while to pay the requisite fee in order to retain the commissions. The task which appears to lie before the brokers is one that applies to all middlemen in every department of business. Briefly, it rests with the broker to justify his existence. If he can prove to the insurance companies that his services are indispensible to them, doubtless they will refuse to pay commission direct to the public, and if he can satisfy the public that he really gives good value in return for the percentage of commission he draws on the premium, the public will generally be willing to leave the insurance in his hands. There are at the present time a considerable number of brokers who control a very large amount of business and succeed in retaining it in their hands. As a general rule the broker who is able to do this is a man of wide experience, who by virtue thereof and by reason of his influence with the insurance companies is able to obtain the best possible terms for his clients. It is obvious that an undesirable risk will be more readily accepted by the company if introduced by a broker controlling a considerable amount of business of a reasonably good quality and the same influence will often be successful in obtaining a lower premium or an 'ex gratia' payment in case of loss when the liability of the company is not admitted. In arranging an insurance there are often important points which a business man occupied to the full with other urgent matters is not able to allow himself time to appreciate properly. Some of these appear to be insignificant details, but may result in a considerable difference in the settlement of a claim. It is the part of a broker to bring expert knowledge to the assistance of the public in these respects, and not a few brokers are able to convince their clients that their services are worth the commission they receive.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupt d.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadix Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th May 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	27	12	35 p. m.	0	35
[illegible]	27	14	20 p. m.	0	33

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted (25-5-09)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (27-5-09).

Mr. Finney, Second Member Railway Board, has returned to Simla after holding an investigation into the recent terrible railway accident upon the Dehra Dun line.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Possibilities of a Tax on Courses.

A CONTRAST IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Henry Leach, writing in the "Standard," says:—In the past golfers have been disposed to talk jestingly to each other in odd moments about curious situations that might arise if a tax were laid upon the game by some Chancellor of the Exchequer who was more than usually short of national funds, as men will joke upon awful subjects from the comfortable view point of their apparent impossibility. And now they have got their tax. By his recent statements Mr. Lloyd George has made it quite clear that golf courses come within the scope of his new halfpenny-in-the-pound land tax, and, indeed, that he had them in mind when he was formulating his scheme. Courses are to be taxed unless the capital value of the land is below £50 a year or unless the public are given reasonable access to them for their enjoyment. Now, how will this affect golf clubs generally, and which are those that it particularly concerns? In the first place, there are hardly any in Scotland or Ireland whose peace of mind will be disturbed. In many cases the public have the stipulated access; in the majority of others the land is within the £50 value. In the less important country districts, some way removed from the populous centres in England, the land, again, is not so much coveted for building purposes that a tax must be laid upon the golfers if they insist upon continued possession of it.

THE CLUBS TO BE TAXED.

But the case is quite different when golf clubs with courses near to the big towns and cities are considered. Generally, these clubs thrive best when they are most accessible from the business centres, and such accessibility obviously means high building value. At the same time, the absolute exclusion of the public from these courses is essential to the enjoyment and satisfaction of the members, and no scheme for the admission of non-members to any privileges whatever could be considered for a moment. These clubs then, are to be taxed, and, in many cases, the tax will be fairly heavy. The Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham golfers will be affected; but the London players more than any. The present writer has made some examination and inquiry into the circumstances since the Chancellor's determination became beyond doubt. He is informed by one of the best possible authorities that there are many clubs in the London district that must be prepared to pay a tax of about £50 a year, and this estimate is easily justified. Land in close proximity to one of the London courses has recently been sold for £1000 an acre. At Twickenham, not far from another golf course, it has just been purchased at £ 600 an acre. Such clubs as those of Acton, Hanger Hill, Ealing, Northwood, and the North Surrey Club at Norbury clearly hold land which has a high building value, and is, indeed, much coveted by the builders; and, while not less than sixty acres will suffice for a full-size course twice as much is held in some cases. The Mid-Surrey club has probably more of it than any other in the metropolitan area, and it is, perhaps, of highest value; but it is saved from taxation by reason of its being Crown property.

In the event of a London golf club being charged with a tax of £50 annually, and its membership being about 350, which is perhaps the average, we find that the tax upon the individual golfers belonging to such club works out to about 3s. a head. As a large proportion of players residing in the metropolis belong to more than one club, some of them may thus find that their golf will cost them more than the extra 3s. annually. But this at its worst is not a very serious matter. The game in the South is very rich financially, and it can bear some small taxation without embarrassment. The only people who will be troubled are members of committees, who will have to decide from what source they shall extract their extra £40 or £50. It might be mentioned that it has been estimated that there are no fewer than a hundred thousand acres of land used for golf in Great Britain, and another point of interest at the moment, as showing that a tax on golf in one form or another was not wholly unexpected, is that before the Budget was presented the premium at Lloyd's against the taxation of golf courses was 25gs per cent.

ROYAL AND ANCIENT CLUB.

There were two reflections concerning the most interesting spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club which are noteworthy. Mr. John Low, the winner of the silver cross, is one of those who in the past have lost championships at the famous and most difficult seventeenth hole, because it was his getting on the dreaded road here that cost him his match in one of the greatest finals that have ever been played, when he was opposed by Mr. Harold Hilton. He must have been disposed towards remembrances on Wednesday night, with the knowledge that that day he had got his par 5 and one of his greatest rivals, Mr. Maxwell, had taken twice the number. Mr. Maxwell passed through the recognised series of tortures to which those who go wrong at this hole are subjected; that is to say, he was bunkered at the left of the green, and, in making his recovery, he got on to the road. But Mr. Charles Palmer, of Birmingham, got the hole in four; and in this mention we are brought to the second of our reflections. Mr. Palmer, who is the secretary of the Handsworth Club, is the first member of what we may call the ultra-modern school of golfers to win one of the medals of the premier club. Of course, there is no disrespect to Mr. Palmer in classifying him as we have done; for so far as sentiment, ideals, and practices are concerned, he is a worthy attachment to St. Andrews. But he is essentially a modern golfer in style and methods. He began playing the game comparatively late in life, and is, to a large extent, a self-made golfer. His style is mechanical to a degree. Now here we had his winning the Bombay Medal and being second to a man who, about almost all others playing first class golf at the present time, belongs to the classical school of players. There is nothing incongruous in the fancy of Mr. John Low playing a round with St. Clair of Roslyn, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, or any of those other great men of the dead ages of the game, except that he would have had to give them so many strokes that the match would not have been really interesting. He stands for St. Andrews, its old manners, traditions, and ways, and the juxtaposition of him and Mr. Palmer in the prize list is interesting.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The number of "favourites" for the amateur championship, which is now so near to us that already some competitors are devoting their time exclusively to making their arrangements and preparations for it, is increasing, and not without some good reason. But a month ago and there were only two names being mentioned in connection with the event; since then the season has got into full swing; the spring meetings have been held; players have "found their game," as the saying is; and in different parts of the country some very fine form has been exhibited. Take Mr. H. E. Taylor, for instance. This gentleman, as will be remembered, was in the final last year, and would not have been beaten, as he was on the last day by Mr. Lassen, if his health had been good. He is subject to occasional attacks of a depressing malady, but when he is free from them, as he has been lately, he works his golf up to a very fine point of excellence, and he has a splendid style. Now, at the spring meeting at Sunningdale he was at his very best, and those who saw him making his rounds in the chief competition were unanimous in saying that if he could keep up that form for another month he would be quite good enough to be in the final again. And Mr. John Ball, about whom less has been heard this year than is usually the case, has come forth again, and in one round, at all events, showed himself to be four strokes better than such masters as Mr. Hilton and Mr. Graham. It is to be a great meeting at Muirfield, and the golf world generally, not always taking a deep interest in the leading competitions, is aroused to it now because we are plunging at once into the busiest part of the competitive season, and there will be no lull until the open championship itself has been decided. This week the ladies have been holding the first of their various championships, and the week after next they will conduct their chief tournament.

Chandernagore has again had trouble over the election of a Mayor and the Government have had to take over the Municipal administration as they did before. A Committee of six has been formed to look after the town for six months, and then another attempt will be made to elect a Mayor.

THE PREMIER ON ART.

His Experiences as a Model.

AMUSING SPEECH.

The Prime Minister presided on May 5 at the 94th anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, held at the Whitehall Rooms.

Proposing the toast of the evening, Mr. Asquith said he had to offer an apology for not being able to be present last year owing to circumstances over which he had no control. He was not altogether sorry that delay had been interposed, because during the twelve months that had elapsed he had been able to acquire an experience of English art from a new point of view. They all knew—some of them by experience, some of them by literary tradition—the ups and downs, the emotions and the sorrows, the trials and the triumphs of the artistic life; they were written in a whole chapter of literature, from Benvenuto Cellini to Benjamin Haydon. But he doubted whether anybody yet had adequately defined the experiences of the humble but necessary accompaniment of their art the model.

The model was the raw material that the artist worked on. He spoke feelingly (laughter), because during the last two months he had had the privilege of providing for two distinguished artists the raw material which they deemed necessary to their work. "You don't know it, gentlemen," the Premier added, amid renewed laughter; "you have never been through it. You have not the least conception of what it means. I can assure you it is a very severe discipline, and I am quite sure my friend Mr. Solomon, whom I see here, will give me this testimonial of character; that, in the course of that training, I have acquired a virtue which I do not believe I ever possessed before—that of complete immobility" (laughter.)

PROFESSIONAL MAN'S WORRIES.

Perhaps he might be allowed to say that the State—that much-abused, parsimonious State—did something for those who had been left behind in the walk of literature, science, and art (applause). The charge on the Consolidated Fund in respect of Civil List pensions—which were mainly given upon those grounds—amounted to about £25,000 a year, and, over and above that, pensions from the Royal Bounty Fund to the amount of several thousands annually were also awarded.

But in the further words which he addressed to them in support of that admirable institution he should prefer to speak as a professional man to professional men. What did any of them, when they entered one of the great professions of this country—be it the drama, be it painting, be it music, be it any form of art, even the humble art of advocacy in which some years ago he graduated—what had they before them? They started with nothing but their own personal character their brains—if they had any—their imagination, their intelligence, their hands, their special professional training, and there was always a haunting, troubling, sometimes unsolved doubt whether with that endowment—it might be slender or it might be more or less ample—they would ever arrived at any goal; but even when they had arrive at a greater or a less measure of success—at something which at least meant competence, livelihood, confort for the professional man—they were exposed to the vicissitudes and chances of life.

They could not, as a man in business, take somebody into partnership; still less could they convert themselves into a joint stock company with limited or unlimited liabilities. Therefore, the professional man at every stage of his life was always exposed to the possibilities in imagination and apprehension—he would not say of death or disease, but of some of the innumerable casualties of fortune absolutely depriving him of the power not only of continuing his own career, but of making adequate provision for those who were dependent on him. That was at that made it in any of the profession—and perhaps not least in the—an urgent and an imperious duty that, as a corporate body, they should try to insure their less successful brethren against the vicissitudes of fortune and chance (applause).

UNSUSPECTED BEAUTIES.

American Praise of English Commercial Cities.

Few Englishmen, except, perhaps, natives of Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, would claim for those three cities any sufficient physical attractions to induce American tourists to visit them in preference to the ordinary "show" places of the country. And it is a fact that the American traveller, on pleasure bent, when he lands at Liverpool generally comes straight to London by the boat train.

In an interesting article, entitled "Three English Capitals of Industry," in Harper's Magazine, Mr. William Dean Howells, the famous American author, makes some striking remarks on this subject. "Why," he says, "should the present element of American travel, much tossed in the Transatlantic voyage, so instantly have itself carried from Liverpool to any point where trains will carry it? He continues:—

Liverpool is most worthy to be seen and known, and one who finds himself confronted with the coal-smoked Greek architecture of St. George's Hall cannot deny that it is of a singularly noble presence.

Manchester, Mr. Howells thought, "a most dignified town, with as great beauty as could be expected of a place which has always had so much to do besides looking after its figure and complexion."

The very charming series or system of parks, public gardens and playgrounds, unusual in their number and variety, had a sympathetic allure in the gray, cool light, even to a spectator in a passing hansom. . . . We passed through a quarter of large, old-fashioned mansions, as charming as they were unimagined of Manchester. . . . I know nothing about society in Manchester, and I can only say of the general type, of richer or poorer, as I saw it in the streets, that it was uncommonly good. One learns in the North not to look for the beautiful colour of the South and West; but in Manchester the average faces were intelligent and the figures good.

Finally, of Sheffield Mr. Howells speaks most enthusiastically. He found it "in the very heart of loveliness, most nobly posed."

From whatever point you have it, the sight is most prodigious, but no doubt the subjective sense of the great ducal mansions and estates which neighbour the murky metropolis of steel and iron has its part in heightening the dramatic effect. . . . Between our hotel and the main part of the town there yawned a black valley, rather nobly bridged, or viaducted, and beyond it in every direction the chimneys of the many works thickened in the perspectives.

It was really like a dead forest or like thickset masts of shipping in a thronged port; or the vents of tellural fires, which send up their flames by night and their smoke by day. It was splendid, it was magnificent, it was unsurpassably picturesque. People must have painted it often, but if some brave artist-soul would come, reverently, not patronisingly, and portray the sight in its naked ugliness, he would create one of the most beautiful masterpieces in the world.

A GROWL FROM JEALOUS CALCUTTA.

If Calcutta is not more mindful of its position the "Kingdom of Bombay," says the "English man," will soon again be claiming to be the first city in India. Its public conveyances are already far ahead of Calcutta's. The Bombay victoria hackney phaeton is far superior to Calcutta's miserable ticcas; Bombay's tramway service, and especially the common-sense ruling the running of the cars, is again far in advance of anything that Calcutta can produce, and now the "Kingdom" is to have taxicabs—100 first-class and 50 second-class vehicles, we are told, will be playing by October next. It is said that the fares will be higher than those now charged for the horse victorias. But who would not pay extra for the comfort and convenience to be thus get? The Calcutta public are sick of the wretched things that do duty for hack service and would hail the arrival of the taxi-cab with enthusiasm. But there is not sufficient enterprise here to carry through such an idea. By the way, it seems that it is a French Company that is to supply Bombay with a taxi-cab service; and the same firm has concluded a similar arrangement with Madras. Calcutta has been left severely alone—so much the worse for Calcutta!

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 27.

The weather is disturbed in the Andaman Sea. Some heavy falls of rain are reported from the Bay Islands and Burma. Port Blair had six inches; Thayetmyo and Yamethin, three; Bassein and Minbu, two; Tavoy, one and half; and Mergui and Diamond Island, one. In the North-east of India, Darjeeling had one and half inches and Dhubri one. A few thunder-storms are given as probable, light rain locally in the North-west of India and the South Peninsula. The temperature and humidity are both approximately normal everywhere.

The forecast gives rain as probable in Burma and North-east India. Thunder-storms are likely to increase in number in North-west India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Multan but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north, but normal over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the extreme north-west; night temperature has risen and is still lower than normal only at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has received 0·20 inch of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies continue heavily clouded in Lower Sind and light cloud has appeared over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in West Central India but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in defect at some stations in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms and dust-storms have occurred in east Rajputana but the only rainfall associated with them is 0·20in at Kotah. Skies are clear in the Punjab and the United Provinces but are lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the reporting area.

Pressure changes are slightly irregular in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan and Hyderabad.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to-date.
Bushire (26th)	92·6	78·6	...	7·51
Jask (26th)	99·8	87·3	...	2·12
Muskat (26th)	110·3	99·1	...	1·94
Multan	111·8	90·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	105·9	74·9	...	7·80
Lahore	102·9	75·7	...	4·17
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	106·5	78·0	...	2·64
Delhi	101·2	80·2	...	6·95
Agra	103·5	80·5	...	5·20
Mainpuri	106·3	76·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	106·5	84·5	...	1·98
Cawnpore	104·3	77·0	...	3·93
Allahabad	106·6	80·0	...	0·30
Jacobabad	114·6	82·8	...	0·80
Karachi	89·5	82·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	101·4	85·7	...	3·64
Jaipur	105·2	77·1	...	3·00
Bhavnagar Farm	109·0	80·6	0·20	2·69
Surat	94·1	81·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	104·1	83·7	...	0·16
Deesa	106·8	80·4	...	0·17
Neemuch	98·0	78·8	...	1·15
Indore	100·1	77·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	102·5	77·3	...	4·61
Sangor	103·1	78·0	...	3·34
Hoshangabad	103·6	75·4	...	2·71
Khandwa	106·2	80·6	...	0·13
Akola	107·2	82·1	...	1·52
Amraoti	106·8	80·3	...	1·58
Nagpur	108·6	80·3	...	6·85
Chanda	107·5	77·0	0·08	3·05
Raipur	105·7	82·6	...	6·59
Bombay	93·2	83·0	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	80·9	...	0·26
Mormugao	89·5	80·7	...	2·05
Kar war	89·8	80·0	...	2·21
Malegaon	103·4	75·6	...	1·88
Ahamednagar	100·4	71·5	...	2·65
Poona	97·0	72·8	...	2·36
Sholapur	102·8	77·4	...	0·88
Bijapur	101·2	75·7	...	0·52
Belgaum	94·3	68·1	...	1·89
Aurangabad	102·2	75·2	...	0·46
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	80·7	...	0·90
Hyderabad	99·3	81·7	...	2·50
Mangalore	88·7	79·9	...	26·00
Calicut	88·3	70·1	...	32·99
Cochin	89·7	79·3	...	10·90
Colombo	88·5	80·0	...	19·64
Masulipatam	99·3	86·2	...	5·69
Bellary	104·0	78·3	...	3·08
Cuddapah	105·2	82·6	...	6·79
Madras	102·0	81·0	...	34·88
Bangalore	92·8	70·8	...	13·52
Coimbatore	92·4	74·3	...	10·00
Trichinopoly	101·1	78·3	0·11	15·38
Negapatam	103·4	80·0	...	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 27th May was 29·796 feet. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of ancroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer-cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette" May 27.

Mr Shivshankar Bavanishankar, Avalkarkun, Siheri, is invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

Mr Vaman Narayan Variak, acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Karjat, to be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Jagannath Atmaram Samant, acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Wai, to be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Ganesh Bhaskar Naralikar, Mamlatdar and Magistrate First Class, Peona City, to be an official Visitor of the Central Prison at Yeravda.

Mr Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, MA, to be substantive pro tem. Assistant Secretary to Government in the General (including Plague, Educational Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr A R King, retired, pending further orders.

The distinction of Honorary Assistant Engineer is conferred on Messrs Balaji Hari Kumtekar, Sub-Engineer, First Grade; Pandurang Ganesh Dongre, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade; and Narsingrao Krishnaya Katre, L C E, Sitaram Hari Ajrekar, L C E, and Kharshedji Hormusji Mistri, L C E, Sub-Engineers, Third Grade.

Dr Noshirvan Gustasp, PhD, on the termination of his deputation to the Jawhar State, to be Working Plans Officer, Central Circle.

Mr Ramchandra Krishna Kanitkar, L C E, to do duty as Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle.

The appointment of Mr. Balwantrao Amrit Phadnis as a Conciliator in the Nachora Taluka of the East Khandesh District, is cancelled at his own request with effect from the 15th May.

Mr. Premchand Avatrai Jhangiani, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Sukkur, on his present pay (Rs. 300);

Mr. Chandiram Nekrai Mirani, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Sukkur, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderabad, on his present pay (Rs. 300).

Mr Kendo Mahadev Kumthekar, B A, LL B, to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr Daso Bhimrao Kulkarni to practise as a Pleader in the Bijapur District.

Mr. Vaman Govind Damle to practise as a Pleader in the Sholapur District.

Mr. Sakharam Bhasker Kune, B A., LL B, to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. M Murray, to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence from Karachi of Mr. W U Nicholas.

On the reversion of Messrs. Haribhai Gopalji Desai, BA, and Ambalal Madhavlal Sakhia, L C E, from special duty, the following arrangements of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Mr Haribhai Gopalji Desai, BA, to do duty at Mehmadabad; Mr Ambalal Madhavlal Lakhia, LCE, to do duty at Dohad; Mr Jugalbhai Govindrai Desai, B A, to do duty at Sanand displacing Mr Hargovandas Lallubhai Talati, B A, who should revert to his substantive appointment in the Broach District; Mr. Framji Burjorji Garda to continue to act at Nadiad vice Mr. Hasanji Ranchhodji Naik, L C E, on combined leave; Mr Waman Gangadhar Pendse, BA, to act at Anand vice Mr Gandabhai Indraji Desai on privilege leave.

Mr Laxman Shivram Randive, Head Karkun on Rs 60, in taluka Baglan, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr Raghunath Krishna Risbud on privilege leave for three weeks or until further orders.

Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv Kelkar, B.A., Mamlatdar on leave, is posted to Kalyan in the Nasik District and should join his appointment after the expiration of his leave.

Mr. C. R. Jefferies, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, was granted privilege leave for one month from the 13th ultimo inclusive.

Mr. J B Garde, Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District, on combined leave from the 10th December, 1908 is permitted to rejoin to duty before the expiry of his leave on the 10th June, 1909, and the remaining portion of his leave is cancelled. Mr. H B Khanolkar, on relief by Mr. Garde, will revert to his substantive appointment. Mr. S K Nadkarni, Acting Mamlatdar of Ankola in the Kanara District, is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Mamlatdar with effect from the date of reversion of Mr. Khanolkar.

The following transfers of Excise Inspectors are ordered:—Mr. V Xavier, Inspector, Poona City and Cantonment, to do duty as District Inspector, Baramati-Indapur Range, Poona District; Mr. A. N. Forage, District Inspector, Baramati-Indapur Range, Poona District, to do duty as Inspector, Poona City and Cantonment.

The one months privilege leave with effect from the 13th April granted to Mr. Sheik Rajesaheb valad Mohidin Saheb, Inspector, Chikodi Circle, Belgaum District, has been extended by fifteen days, the acting arrangement already made being continued.

Mr. Dhanji Krishna Teli, Distillery Inspector, Anjarla, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 100, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 29th April, and the following acting arrangement has been made:—Mr. T W Rale, Sub-Inspector, Dapoli, N D, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 60 and 75 substantive pro tem, to act as Distillery Inspector, Anjarla, vice Mr Dhanji Krishna; and Mr J G Tavde Karkun Mamlatdar's office, Chiplun, to act as Sub-Inspector, Dapoli, N D, on Rs 30 vice Mr Rale.

Mr A J D'Souza Excise Sub-Inspector, Aden on 50—5—75 has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 25th April and the following acting arrangement has been made:—Mr. Ali Hassan, Assistant Inspector, Aden, on Rs. 50, to act as Sub-Inspector, Aden, vice Mr. D'Souza, Mr. J D'Souza, a candidate, to act as Assistant Inspector, Aden, on Rs. 50, vice Mr. Ali Hassan.

Mr. J C Brown, Excise Inspector, Godhra, Taluka, Panch Mahals District, was granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th February and the following acting arrangement was made:—Mr. M Coady, Inspector, Railway Line, Godhra, Panch Mahals District, on Rs. 175 and substantive pro tem, on Rs. 300 (since transferred to Kaira District) to act as District Inspector, Godhra Taluka from the 16th February to the 12th March; and Mr. F Brewin, Inspector, Railway Line, Godhra, on Rs. 175, from the 13th to 15th March in addition to their own duties; Mr S G S Tabrieze, Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Broach, on Rs. 125, to act as District Inspector, Broach City and Taluka, from the 16th March to the 9th May, in addition to his own duties.

Senior Assistant Surgeon J P Pocha, attached to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the 13th May.

Raoji Vishwanath Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Igatpuri, Taluka, Nasik Zilla, was granted sick leave from 29th March to 23rd April inclusive, and Candidate Ramchandra Parashram was appointed to act for him from 9th April.

Bando Govind, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karmala Taluka, Sholapur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st May inclusive, and Sheoram Pandurang, Candidate Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, is appointed to act for him.

Nevandrai Jeramdas, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sukkur District, is transferred to Hyderabad Zilla with effect from 19th April.

Choithram Punhunmal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Thar and Parkar District with effect from 24th April.

Rochiram Suratsing, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar, is transferred to Sukkur District with effect from 3rd May.

Azam Krishnaji Menkatesh Naik, Head Karkun and Magistrate, Third Class, of the Javli Taluka in the Satara District, is hereby invested with additional powers being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to Act No. V of 1898.

Mr G S Hardy, I C S., to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Khanapur, Parasgad and Sampgaon in the Belgaum District vice Mr G H Cowan, I C S resigned.

Mr Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Pen, Panvel and Karjat in the Kolaba District vice Mr Yashvant Balappa Borkar, resigned.

Mr Krishnaji Balvant Moghe to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Bagalkot, Bijapur and Bagevadi in the Bijapur District vice Mr Krishnaji Ballal Bhide, resigned.

Mr Somabhai Jethabhai Patel is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Mehmadabad in the Kaira District vice Mr Moraji Kuverji Mehta, resigned.

Mr A E L Emanuel, I C S is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Ahmedabad vice Mr L V M Robertson, I C S, resigned.

Mr S M Bharucha is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Ahmedabad vice Mr E B Hodiwalla resigned.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The "Englishman":—A remarkable feature of the Anglo-Indian life of to-day is the fact that this country is no longer in any sense regarded as a country in which to settle down. Moreover, leave is far more largely spent in the old country, and even people with only three months to spare prefer to spend a month or five weeks travelling out of and back again to India that in the country itself. Professional men and others who have their own business will, if they can afford it, only stay in India during the cold weather. In fact, it is quite the fashion for heads of firms to make the trip in and out every year. Further, the hill stations complain that the women and children that would at one time have spent the summer in the Himalayas are now sent home out of the heat. The result of all this is the growth of a very extraordinary passenger traffic both from Calcutta and from Bombay. Not only are the liners full during the outward and the homeward season, but there is always a fair complement of passengers, coming or going, at a time when only a few years ago the passenger traffic used to be regarded as dead. To meet this demand the passenger lines have been obliged to put on newer and bigger ships. Speeds and sailing dates have been regulated to a degree that would astonish the Anglo-Indians of a decade ago, and it would almost seem that a time is coming when the voyage to and from India will be a matter of no more moment that crossing the Channel. Already it is no longer regard as an adventure and as everybody is always upon the point of going home, India is looked upon more and more as a kind of vast temporary lodging house, in which no one intends to take up a permanent residence. One result of the craving to be out of the country is that Anglo-Indian life is losing much of its old spaciousness. Gone are the days of finely appointed houses and large-hearted hospitality. Those who have the money to spend have their interests elsewhere and the smaller people are too busy saving money to go home to think of improving their surroundings. The decay which has overtaken Calcutta in this respect is very noticeable. It is true that the city is becoming larger and noble and that in point of architectural beauty it will soon compare with any city in the world. But it has also become a city of boarding houses and hotels. The old family mansions are let out in flats because no one who can help it will keep his family permanently in India. The large gardens and tennis lawns are being built upon, and whereas in the older days every house had a reputation for hospitality, to-day even members of Council and merchant princes live in boarding houses or at a club. Even in the planting districts the older men complain that the younger men have lost their interest in shikar, and polo and racing, because the money that might have been spent upon guns and horses now goes to the bank against the hour when it is required to pay for the passage home. In the older days people stayed cheerfully in India for thirty or forty years or even settled down in the hills. In our own time it is considered a hardship if a man is three years in the country without a trip to Europe.

LORD MORLEY AND THE PARTITION.

"Indian Daily News":—Lord Morley, who professes to see a prodigious

BY THE WAY.

NEW YORK "ELEVATORS".

Even those marvels of up-to-date engineering the "elevators" in the New York skyscrapers come sometimes to grief. A few weeks ago several thousand people who are regularly employed in various offices in the Equitable Building found on arriving that its ten lifts were out of commission owing to the explosion of a steam pipe in the basement. As such buildings go the Equitable is not of "phenomenal" height, having only nine stories, but the walk upstairs was found tedious enough by those whose duties called them only part way to the top. The ordeal was specially severe for a Lawyers' Club which has its dining-room on the fifth floor. The catering department is on the ninth and the meals that are usually lowered by dum-waiters, had to be carried down in the trays. To make matters worse, the bursting of the pipe made it necessary to shut off steam throughout the building. There was accordingly no warmth to be got from the "radiators"—one of the surest privations of all to the average American,—and the steam jackets used in the restaurants were also out of work.

A JAPANESE BUDGET STORY.

In these days of Budget discussions it is refreshing to turn to the story of Nintoku, who was Emperor of Japan from A. D. 313 to 399. Becoming convinced that his subjects were being impoverished by excessive burdens, he decreed an absolute immunity from taxation for the space of three years. He even refused to collect any money for the up-keep and repair of the palace, and went about himself in coarse and cheap garments. Before the end of the three years the prosperity of the country had revived, and when once more the taxes were imposed the people paid them willingly. All of this story is hard to believe, but especially the last point.

THE WAYS OF THE HOUSE HUNTER.

The notice "This house to let" which (writes a London correspondent) we have by necessity placed in the front window of our suburban house, has brought up enlightenment as to the ways of house-hunters, genuine and otherwise. Among the many visitors was a cheerful man whose head suddenly appeared to the startled occupant of the front room through the open window, and who said, I thought I'd look in and ask what's the matter with the house that you want to let it? He was suppressed, but we had to bear with what courage we could the long procession of women, usually in couples, who "just want to look at the house." The printing remarks of one of these, after a microscopical examination was typical—"I've often thought I'd like to see over your house. It's not a bad little house, and it would suit some people very well. I've been in mine ten years, and I haven't seen one I like better yet." I related some of these trials to the house agent. "Oh," he said "half the women haven't the least idea of taking the houses they look at. Seeing houses is simply a form of entertainment to them—like looking at the new costumes in the shops. I'm pestered by them asking me for 'a list of nice-looking houses for me to see.' You'll soon learn to spot that kind." We have.

MADAME DE STAEL.

There are English memories of Madame de Staël, to whom, with the help of a committee of Englishwomen, a monument is to be raised in Paris. She was twice in England as a refugee—first when she fled from Paris on the eve of the Terror, and again in 1813, when she was the victim of Napoleon's dislike. In 1793 she spent some months at Mickleham, in Surrey—"four months of happiness," she says somewhere, "saved from the shipwreck of life." At Mickleham were then gathered many of the Royalist exiles. Readers of Fanny Burney's "Diary" remember her enthusiastic impression of the wonderful Frenchwoman. In 1813 she came to London, after a tour of the northern capitals, and the stories of her persecution by Napoleon made her a great heroine in society. Her book "De l'Allemagne," which Napoleon had tried to suppress, was published in London by Murray.

HER LIFE IN LONDON.

In London Madame de Staël lived at 30, Argyle Place, Regent-street. She was worshipped at routs and assemblies, and was pre-eminent in company which was socially so mixed that Byron, who made her acquaintance, said that it reminded him of the grave, where all distinctions are levelled. She and Byron became good friends, although he privately sneered Byronically at her pretensions, complaining to Lady Blessington of her "overwhelming declamation." One of her judgments—that "Miss Austen's novels were commonplace"—should not be remembered against her now. She had one great sorrow while in England. Her younger son was killed in a duel.

BY DEATH NOT DEVIDED.

The local newspaper of a certain Lancashire town refers to a lately departed citizen in these remarkable terms:—

"Although of late years Mr. X——'s death had not permitted him to be regular in attendance at the board meetings his interest in the success and government of the institution was as real as ever."

Unfortunately it is not stated how the other directors took it.

CANDID JOURNALISM.

The "Canton Weekly News" has lately changed its address contains this announcement:—"Our apologies are due to our readers for the late appearance of the paper, the fact being that this is the second edition printed, the first having mysteriously disappeared in the bustle and confusion of moving: In place of certain matter the type of which had been distributed, we have given an account of the hockey match, which otherwise would have stood over till next week." What an engaging contrast this full and frank explanation presents to the timid reserve most newspaper on the subject of this domestic troubles.

A "SCRAMBLE."

It is worth while to be a small boy in Florence, Mass. A benevolent resident of that town named Julius P. Maine holds an annual "scramble" compared with which the largesse bestowed at some of our school treats is paltry. At this year's scramble, which took place a few weeks ago, about 1,500 children assembled in the post-office square. Mr. Maine began by moving slowly through the crowd and distributing from pails 30,000 common marbles. He next scattered 3,700 one-cent pieces, with a few five-cent pieces as grand prizes. He then concluded the scramble proper by throwing out nine dozen baseballs. Recognising that the struggle had been hungry work, Mr. Maine supplemented it by giving away peaceably the contents of a barrel of "cookies" before the children were dismissed. The entertainment is now made contingent on dry weather. Last year the streets were muddy, and when some of the scramblers reached home their parents did not know them.

ROWING ON THE IRWELL.

The Nemesis Rowing Club, which has just opened its sixty-fifth season, takes one back to times, when Manchester was a great centre for rowing. The heyday of rowing on the Irwell was in the fifties and sixties, before the pollution of the stream had gone to anything like the degree that now makes rowing a piece of heroism. The Manchester and Salford Regatta, which began to be held in 1842, was for long a great event. The course was from Throstle Neat up stream to Regent Road Bridge, round its central pier and back. The last regatta was held early in the sixties. The Nemesis was only one of many rowing clubs on the Irwell. It started in 1847, and for years it had a fine boat-house of its own close to the confluence of the Cornbrook and the Irwell. It was the only club in the district that used eight-oar boats.

AN ESCORT OF OARSMEN.

Every year the members had an annual trip down the river and the navigation canals to Runcorn, then unspoiled by chemical works, and there spent the night. Next day the boats returned along the Bridgewater Canal. The Prince of Wales Club, now defunct, in 1869 sent four four-oar crews to join the escort of the Prince and Princess of Wales in their journey along the canal in the Earl of Ellesmere's barge. The horses that pulled the barge distinguished themselves on that occasion by falling into the water. The prohibition of boating on the Bridgewater Canal in 1882 was a sore blow to Manchester rowing, and the increasing pollution of the river made it more and more a painful pleasure on the Irwell. The Nemesis is now the only rowing club left on Manchester water although, of course, the Agecroft Regatta, on the other side, still keeps up the tradition, dismal as the surroundings are.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

I am about to do a very unusual and very unprofessional thing, writes a dramatic correspondent from London. I am about to perform a duty which all men who write of the theatre owe to those who write for it. It is customary, I know, when a new play dies at the tender age of seven days, for my brethren of the pen to let bygones be bygones, and to refrain from inquiring into the cause of death. But this is very unfair to the millions of ladies and gentlemen who have lately taken to playwriting for a livelihood, and who may therefore be supposed to have some sort of ambition to succeed. It is not enought that we should simply say that "The Conquest" was removed from the Lyric having failed to attract, and that "The Three Musketeers" was revived there. For the sake of a most glorious, or at all events a most glorified, industry, as well as for the convenience of those countless hopeful souls who have cheerily embarked upon it at considerable risk to themselves, we ought most certainly to explain why it was that "The Conquest failed." As the hushed-up death is dangerous to life, so is the hushed-up failure dangerous to success. The people of England are ambitious to succeed as dramatists. It is a most laudable ambition, and I am going to help them. I am going to rescue them, if they will allow me, from that belief most fatal to their future interests, that the failure of "The Conquest" was a matter of Fate. The people of England may doubtless have concluded from the newspaper criticisms of "George Fleming's" play that it fell a victim to the fickle mood of the playgoer. But this was not so. "The Conquest" died of a new emotion invented by its writer. Of this new emotion I shall speak later. At present, by way of preface, I want to point out to the people of England, who may have been led to think otherwise, that "The Conquest" was not melodrama at all. That is startling, but it is the truth.

WALLERDRAMA.

It is not what we have been reared up to regard as melodrama that Mr. Lewis Waller's authors write for him. It is something of itself. It is Wallerdrama. There is moonlight in it, and there is the long arm, but on the whole it is more ambitious stuff than the old Adelphi stories of Virtue Versus Vice and Vice Versa. There are no such lines in it, for the heroine, as "My place is by my husband's side, and where he goes I go!" (Sensation); or "Don't come near me!—don't touch me!" (Loud murmurs of general approval, blent with softer ones of feminine sympathy.) The hero does not cry as he is being dragged away from the village street, perchance the village inn, by recruiting sergeants in the pay of the villain, "Good-bye, my darling! I shall return to you safe and sound, never fear, when I have finished fighting in foreign lands for the glory of dear old England!" (Panic in the pit.) The villain does not exclaim, "She must and shall be mine!" (Cries of "Shime!"), nor is there, in the last act, an interrupted marriage at the village church between Virtue, who belives her Jack to have been slain by the cruel foe, and Vice, who is responsible for the exaggerated rumour—a scene usually consisting, where dialogue is concerned, of—

Gossips round the porch: "They do say as how she's fretting after the Squire's son still—poor dear!"

Hero (pushing his way through crowd): "Stand back!"

Heroine: "Ja-a-ack!—Hus-z-z-sband!"

Villain: "Curse you!"

Wallerdrama is always miles better than that—especially when it is costume Wallerdrama. "The Conquest" was costume Wallerdrama.

ENTER THE WALLERERO.

But no matter in what way it is to be proceeded with or ended, there is only one way of beginning Wallerdrama. We must hear all about the hero being a brave fellow long before he comes on—and we must hear all about it from the ladies. When the curtain rises, there must be at least three lovely women "discovered" discussing the virtues of the Wallerero. One informs us that she has heard he is the bravest man in the world. It is the duty of the second to have had it from a most reliable source that the Wallerero's powers of fascination have put all records in the cold grey shade. The third is a wee bit doubtful, and would prefer to judge for herself—and she, of course is the heroine. Having thus worked us up into a fit state for doing proper justice to the occasion, the stage manager lets the Wallerero loose in the wings—and the Wallerero, making no error as to the direction he has to take, bursts straight on to the stage, and faces the hurricane of applause like a man. That is how Colonel Armand de Montrivieau made his entrance in "The Conquest."

A NEW EMOTION.

So far, so good—so good, in fact, that it could not very well have been better. The ladies were lovely beyond description; the garden in which they Wallerised was the prettiest I had ever seen outside a Dendy Sadler picture—excepting, perhaps the garden of Dante Gabriel Rossett's house in Birchington; and the Wallerero, in his becoming uniform of green and red, was a perfect darling. (He was, really. I was in the dresscircle, and I distinctly heard it say so.) But the clever lady who writes under the name of "George Fleming" had invented a new emotion, which was not calculated to answer the requirements of a hero and a heroine Wallerdrama. I doubt if it would have been found particularly useful in any other sort of drama, for it was the emotion of "loving with all the hate that is in one's bosom." It was not the old melodramatic villain's emotion of curse-her-how-I-love-her. I can understand that kind of affection—at least, I think I could if I were a mellodramatic villain. But it was the emotion, on his part, of bless-her-how-I-hate-her, and on her part, of bless-him-how-I-hate-him! I implore the people of England who are sitting down now to write new plays for Mr. Lewis Waller not to have anything to do with that new emotion. There is no money in it, and there never will be.

VOODOO-BOGIE-BOOS.

Antoinette Duchesse de Langeais was, if you please, the only woman Armand de Montrivieu ever loved. Yet, because she was a bit of a tease, and more than a bit of a first, and was inclined to love Armand one moment and hate him the next—certainly a very silly thing to do in Wallerdrama, but not a crime for all that—this terrifically serious Wallerero had her stolen in the night by three black Voodoo-Bogie-Boos, that he might take her to his house and actually brand her forehead with a hot iron to show that she was his. (I may mention in passing that, according to a delightful lullaby, a Voodoo-Bogie-Boo is "de awflist thing dat you ebber did see—wuss den de (udder Bogie-Boos.") Bless-her-how-he-hated-her! And bless me if I know why! And if he did hate her blessedly what possible satisfaction could he have derived from burning his initials upon her beautiful forehead? I used to think it rather a shame, when I was a boy, to burn my initials on my pencil-box. It played such shocking havoc with the lovely stencilled floral design on the lid. Yet fancy—but one cannot. It is much too horrible. Miss Maxine Elliott's forehead, too! Oh, Wallerero! . . . . But, enough, I have more than hinted to the people of England what they must avoid if they would write a successful Wallerdrama. Let them go off to the Lyric and see "The Three Musketeers" if they want a first-class model to work from. Herein the Wallerero is at his best. Herein he must be seen by all who have not yet had the luck to do so. D'Artagnan for ever! (At least, that's what it looks like!)

A NEW method of identifying criminals has been tested in America. The back of both hands is photographed, after the wrists have been bandaged to make the veins stand out more distinctly. The characteristic features of the veins are far easier to recognise on account of their size, than the minute convolution of finger tips, and no alteration of them is possible apart from serious injury to the hand.

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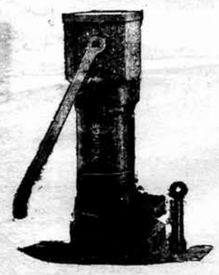

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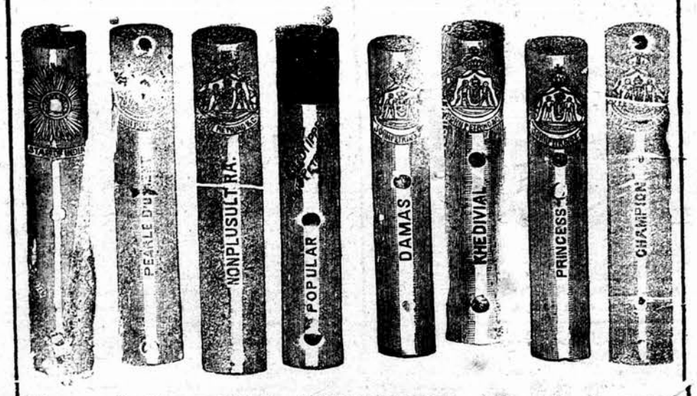

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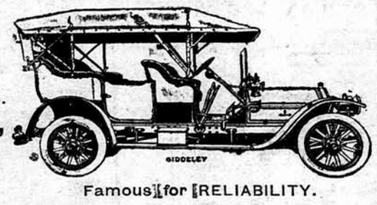

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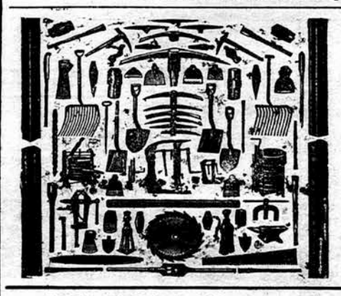

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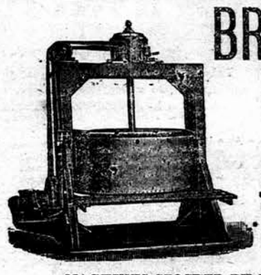

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